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ABSTRACT

The stated purpose of the State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs was to study the problems of California's American Indians, including "the problems presented by the termination of federal control over Indian affairs, the operation, effect, administration, enforcement, and needed revision of any and all state laws" pertaining to the Indians as well as the 3 relocation centers in California and to "report its findings, together with any suggested legislation, to the Governor and to the Legislature." In this final report, a history of socioeconomic conditions of Indians in California, appendices of legislation relevant to Indian affairs, and summaries of findings and recommendations are included. Among the 68 findings and recommendations are those pertaining to problems with education, health, employment, housing, and social welfare for urban and rural Indian populations. (JB)

EDO 53844

FINAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE

by the

STATE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

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1969

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STATE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

September 30, 1969

HONORABLE RONALD REAGAN, *Governor*
HONORABLE ED REINECKE, *Lieutenant Governor*
HONORABLE HOWARD WAY, *Senate President Pro Tempore*
HONORABLE ROBERT MONAGAN, *Speaker of the Assembly*, and
Members of the Legislature

Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure and also a sense of deep regret that the State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs, created by Senate Bill 1007 (1961), transmits to you its final report and recommendations regarding Indians in California and some of their most urgent and continuing problems.

I am pleased to report that the commission has finished its most productive and effective year. This report is the result of numerous interviews, public hearings, research and analysis of the problems of the California Indians performed under the direction of the commission during the past year. The members of the commission have worked long and hard and have been most dedicated in their efforts. Through the commission, a coordination of the activities of federal and state agencies working on behalf of the Indian people has been achieved to a degree never before experienced. In addition to that, numerous Indian people have been given the opportunity to express their views directly to the commission and to work with us cooperatively in developing new programs.

I regret to have to inform you that because of the opposition of what I consider to be irresponsible and opportunistic individuals within the state, the legislation which would have continued the commission's existence another five years was defeated. We now face the creation of a dangerous vacuum in the area of leadership with the Indian people and, if individuals such as those who led the opposition to the commission's existence are allowed to rush into that vacuum, a very serious and potentially disastrous deterioration of the progress we have been making for the benefit of the Indian people will take place.

I urgently request the Governor and the members of the Legislature to consider an alternate means of providing for a continuation of this very necessary liaison between the Indian peoples of our state and their complex and unique problems and those agencies of government, both state and federal, as well as the resources of private enterprise which can be mobilized for their benefit. To do less than this would be to conscionably ignore the demands of justice, equity, and mercy for a people who have too long been the recipients of injustice, inequity, and exploitation by those who had both the responsibility and the ability to deal with them honorably.

Our recommendations are set forth in greater detail within the report. I earnestly commend it to you for its consideration and the adoption of these recommendations.

Yours very truly,

JOHN L. HARMER, *Chairman*

PART I

INTRODUCTION

The California State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs was originated by Senate Bill No. 1007, July 20, 1961, and became operative January 1, 1964. The commission will expire September 30, 1969.

The commission consists of nine members: the Director of Social Welfare, the Director of Public Health, the Director of Education, three Members of the Senate appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and three Members of the Assembly appointed by the Speaker, the chairman being designated by the Governor. Senator John L. Harmer is chairman of the commission.

The purpose of the commission is to "study the problems of the American Indians residing in California, including, but not limited to, the problems presented by the termination of federal control over Indian affairs, the operation, effect, administration, enforcement, and needed revision of any and all state laws pertaining to the Indians and the three relocation centers in California and shall report its findings, together with any suggested legislation, to the Governor and to the Legislature . . ."

The commission has the power to appoint a secretary and "an advisory committee of not more than seven members, three of whom shall be appointed from among the recognized leaders of the California Indian reservations in the northern, central, and southern sections of the state, and four of whom shall be appointed from the public at large."

Studies undertaken by the commission in 1964 on Indians in reservation areas, the results of which were documented in the Progress Report to the Governor and the Legislature, 1966, resulted in the commission making recommendations in the areas of health, education, employment, and general welfare.

Some state departments and agencies responded by instituting programs with Indian involvement to better conditions in the areas of Indian health, education, and employment. The results have been gratifying, but very limited. Major Indian problems persist unresolved in the rural areas. The urban Indians have unique and complex problems which also need attention and solution.

The State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs, following the November 1966 elections and subsequent change in administration, consisted of four members: one Senator and the Directors of the Departments of Public Health, Education, and Social Welfare. Vacancies were created by reapportionment in the state; Assemblymen who were elected Senators being no longer eligible for membership as Assemblymen, and one Senator who declined to run for reelection. The commission was inactive from October 31, 1966, to November 15, 1967, due to the lack of a quorum for conducting business as the vacancies were not filled until September and October 1967. The future of the commission was uncertain; the staff sought other employment, causing the commission office to be without a staff and closed during August and September 1967.

The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, California Legislature, appointed a Subcommittee on Indian Affairs in 1966. The study which was requested had among its objectives: (1) determining whether there was sufficient participation and representation of Indians in the activities of the commission, and (2) determining the desirability or need for Indians as members of the commission. A public hearing was conducted December 16, 1966, at San Diego. The subcommittee recommendations included among others, an all-Indian advisory committee and a strengthening of the commission so that the commission recommendations could be implemented.* The recommendations of the subcommittee have been followed by the commission insofar as the State Constitution and funding would permit.

Senator William E. Coombs was designated chairman of the commission by Governor Reagan in September 1967. The Senate Committee on Rules appointed the Senate members in September 1967 and the Speaker of the Assembly appointed the three Assembly members to the commission in October 1967, thereby reestablishing a complete and operative commission. An executive secretary was appointed October 2, 1967.

The reactivated commission and committee held their first joint meeting, November 15, 1967. Priorities, duties, activities, legislation, and program for the commission and advisory committee for the ensuing year were discussed and determined. A goal was established by the commission "to implement some of the investigation which had been done in prior years."

The commission became involved in helping the Indian people as much as possible for a state advisory commission. The commission (1) introduced legislation, (2) instituted a legislative review program, (3) met with Indian groups throughout the state as time would permit, (4) arranged meetings between appropriate agency and state representatives with Indian groups seeking specific information and services, (5) visited areas and studied situations in order to recommend courses of action, and (6) became a resource agency on Indian affairs for federal, state, and local groups working for and with the Indian people. The commission cooperated with federal, state, and private agencies, organizations, individuals, and Indians throughout the state.

Senator William E. Coombs resigned as chairman in February 1969, and on February 11, 1969, Senator

* California Legislature—Report of the Subcommittee on Indian problems on the State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs: Volume 21, Number 21, 1967.

John L. Harmer was designated chairman by Governor Reagan to carry on the progressive program.

Part I: *Introduction* is a brief statement on the origin and history of the State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs.

Part II: *History of Social and Economic Conditions of Indians in California* presents a brief history of past legislation and governmental policies as they affected California Indians.

Part III: *Summary of Findings and Recommendations—Rural* presents the basic findings and recommendations of the commission.

Part IV: *Summary and Findings and Recommendations—Urban* presents the basic findings and recommendations of the commission.

Part V: *Full Report* presents in greater detail the findings and reasons for commission recommendations, rural and urban.

PART II

HISTORY OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA

There are more Indians living in California than most people realize. Native California Indians number an estimated 70,000, and in addition there are approximately 60,000 to 80,000 relocated urban Indians living in the state.

In California, Indians number approximately one-half of one percent of the total population; nevertheless, in the fields of health, education, employment, and economic development, their needs far exceed those of other segments of the population, and to date these needs have been largely unrecognized and therefore unresolved.

Historically, native California Indians received much less consideration than Indians in other states. No treaties with California Indians were ever ratified by the United States. No appreciable land base was ever authorized for Indian bands or tribes of the state. For some tribes and bands, reservations were established and held in protective trust by the federal government. This trust land is exempt from local taxation. Rancherias were later purchased by the federal government at intervals for a few "homeless and landless" Indians in California. These were also held in protective trust by the United States. The rancheria system is unique to California, and these generally isolated small acreages provide little other than homesites, which are often without water or sanitary facilities. The majority of Indians received no land base at all.

Over the years governmental policies and attitudes have been markedly ambivalent—sometimes paternalistic, sometimes oppressive—consistent only in their lack of consistency. In the early 1950s, however, there developed what appears to have been a concerted effort to terminate the special relationship between the Indians and the federal government, especially in California.

In 1951, the State Senate memorialized the President and Congress to dispense with all restriction, whereby previously, the freedom of American Indians was curtailed with regard to government benefits, civil rights, and personal conduct (SJR 29, May 18, 1951).

In 1953, the State Assembly memorialized the President and Congress to terminate the authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), especially in California (AJR 38,[1] June 15, 1953) and U.S. House Concurrent Resolution 108,[2] the Senate concurring, was passed August 1, 1953. House Concurrent Resolution 108 declared it to be the policy of Congress to end the status of American Indians as wards of the federal government, and to abolish all Bureau of Indian Affairs offices in California, Florida, New York, and Texas. What has happened in Florida, New York, and Texas is not known by the commission, but in California this defederalization was partially successful. On August 15, 1953, United States Public Law 280[3] was approved. In substance, this bill terminated federal jurisdiction over Indian civil litigation and criminal prosecution, and transferred this jurisdiction to the State of California.

Federal services to Indians which were in effect in California at the beginning of the termination process fell into three classes:

(1) Direct services to individual Indians, bands, and groups of Indians classified as wards, as follows:

(a) Education
(b) Medical services and hospitalization through contracts with counties and Indian Bureau hospitals
(c) Law enforcement
(d) Relief (partial)

(2) Expenditures for the development, protection, and effective use of the remaining Indian resources held in trust and maintaining records of accountability for individual Indian monies:

(a) Use, development, and protection of Indian resources, especially land and water, and agricultural extension and credit
(b) Land and leasing work
(c) Protection and management of forest and range lands
(d) Operation and construction of irrigation and domestic water systems
(e) Soil and moisture conservation
(f) Road construction and maintenance
(g) Maintaining accountability records for individual Indian monies

(3) Administration, budgetary accounting, and reporting.

Federal Indian schools had been phased out in the early 1930s with the exception of Sherman Institute at Riverside.

As early as 1954, California was able to recognize that great hardships had befallen many California Indians due to premature withdrawal of federal services. Senate Joint Resolution No. 4[4] was passed in the 1954 California legislative session, seeking to have the United States refrain from terminating federal control and protection of Indian reservations, but federal policy for California termination had apparently been established and was not reversed. The special Johnson-O'Malley funds for Indian education were withdrawn over a five-year period, but other federal services to Indians were terminated by 1955.

Shortly after the termination of services, a serious fault became apparent. Neither Indians nor departmental personnel (federal, state, or local) were sure of

[1] See Appendix A.
[2] See Appendix B.
[3] See Appendix C.
[4] See Appendix D.

which agency had jurisdiction and responsibility for the needed services to Indians in areas of health, education, law enforcement, housing, sanitation, employment, etc. Indians needing services did not know what services were available to them in the state, where to go, or how to apply to receive them. Most agency personnel were unsure of which agency had jurisdiction.

For many years this lack of knowledge was used as justification for each of the several levels of government to disclaim responsibility for Indian welfare;* the resultant inaction has been a contributing factor to the deterioration of Indian health, education, employment, and economy.

Although the federal government had already ended direct services to Indians, during the years following the passage of HCR 108, less than one percent of the total trust land acreage on rancherias and reservations in California was actually terminated (approximately 5,000 of 500,000 acres).

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was given the mandate to terminate federal administration of rancheria and reservation trust lands in California. The termination bill included responsibilities for the development of domestic water supplies, sanitation facilities, and roads before termination. Congress failed to appropriate sufficient money for the California termination program, and as a result domestic water systems and provisions for sanitation facilities were seriously neglected.

It was during this time of need that the State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs was created by the California Legislature (in 1961). The State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs accepted the challenge to help rectify the situation by cooperating with Indians in their efforts to solve their complicated problems.

* *Acosta v. County of San Diego,* 272 P.2d 92 (California 1954).

PART III

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS—RURAL

The State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs is the only agency which is an official state entity and voice for Indians of California. It concerns itself solely with Indian affairs and is involved with Indians and federal, state, and local entities in studying, researching, and assisting Indians and others in finding ways by which problems of the Indian people can be resolved.

Indians and others active in Indian affairs in California informed the commission of the current needs and problems of California Indians. Indians, along with federal, state, local, and private agencies, consulted with the commission concerning the continuing problems of California Indians and discussed recommendations and measures necessary to correct the problems.

Problems requiring further study in order to expedite solutions were brought to the attention of the commission for investigation by the commission staff, so that the commission could determine the course of action to be pursued or recommended in each case.

When problems required new legislation for their ultimate solution, the commission introduced appropriate legislation and sought legislative support for its passage.

Problems which could be resolved by other agencies were referred by the commission to the proper agencies for their solution.

Numerous conferences were conducted and correspondence was carried on with individuals, agencies, and organizations regarding the status and current needs of the Indian people.

In addition, the State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs conducted five public hearings throughout the state from May 24, 1969, through July 19, 1969, to give the commission a more up-to-date record of the employment, health, education, and social welfare needs of Indian people in California.

It was the intention and desire of the commission that the data thus accumulated would become the record from which a program format would be evolved for making recommendations to various federal, state, and local agencies and other organizations working in behalf of the Indian people; that this data would then constitute the basic material from which future legislative programs would be created, and other programs (coordinating the efforts of various federal, state, and local agencies which are generally concerned with social welfare) would be coordinated in attempting more realistically and directly to meet the needs of the Indian people.

As a result of the commission's 1966 recommendations and continuing work, a few agencies instituted some corrective programs. The results are commendable, but the efforts and funds thus far expended on these programs have been minimal.

Despite specific recommendations made in 1966 by the commission to federal, state, and local agencies for the correction of deficiencies in Indian health, education, employment, and general welfare, the level of Indian economic development, housing, sanitation, domestic water development, employment, health, and education remains severely depressed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs recommends that:

Education

(1) Capable Indian students be encouraged to pursue higher education.

(2) State funding be provided in fiscal 1970–71 to meet the state commitment necessary for full federal participation in the Johnson-O'Malley program for California. The federal government funds are committed and available for a limited program, but state funds have not been committed.

(3) Teacher in-service training programs be expanded and accelerated in the areas of American Indian history, Indian culture, and the historical and cultural contributions (past and present) of Indians to the American scene.

(4) Schools of higher education be encouraged to offer classes for the training of Indian teacher aides.

(5) Indian teacher aides be used in the schools wherever possible for services which they are capable of rendering.

(6) The State of California make serious attempts to influence authors and book publishers in improving school textbooks by presenting factual information concerning Indian history, Indian culture, and Indian contributions to America and to the world.

(7) Contractual aid programs be reviewed to assure that they will provide long-range educational development and continuity. The individual Indians should be included in the arrangement.

(8) State legislation be introduced to provide necessary matching funds for the dependents of Indians who are seeking higher education.

(9) Establishment of categorical financial aid be explored, rather than general aid, for dependents of Indians seeking higher education.

(10) Ways and means be explored to provide more funds by way of scholarships for Indians who wish to pursue higher education or advanced vocational education.

(11) The State Department of Education assist and cooperate with recognized Indian organizations in securing educational funding through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), in order to meet some of the unique needs of Indians in the educational field.

(12) School districts not already doing so be encouraged to take advantage of the Department of Agriculture's surplus food to provide free or low-priced school lunch programs for all disadvantaged children including Indians.

Health

(1) The funding of the Indian health project be continued on an expanded basis.

(2) County welfare agencies employ as community aides Indians who are indigenous to the community, to assist the professionals in the provision of services. As of July 1, 1969, aides are now required in every public welfare agency nationwide. The purpose of the Aide Program is to enhance the effectiveness of Social Welfare's commitment to provide services and to provide employment for low-income families on welfare.

(3) Federal, state, and local agencies providing publicly funded health, education, welfare, and other services make an extra effort to bring these services to the attention of the Indian people.

Water

(1) The United States Public Health Service install domestic water systems and sanitation facilities without delay, on an emergency basis, where water and sanitation facilities are needed on Indian rancheria and reservation lands held in trust by the federal government in the State of California. All installations and improvements should meet state and local standards. County sanitarians should be consulted and state and county health department approval should be assured for the project before installation of the project is begun.

(2) The Bureau of Indian Affairs reopen for consideration, at the request of the Indian residents involved, each reservation and rancheria which has been terminated, for the purpose of determining whether water and sanitation facilities installed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the United States Public Health Service meet state and local standards. Each terminated rancheria or reservation be reviewed on its own merits, and systems found to be substandard be improved by the responsible agency to meet state and local standards. If statutory change is required, the commission recommends that immediate consideration be given to making necessary amendments for this purpose.

(3) The State Department of Public Health, because of the extreme need, make every effort to find funding for sanitation aide training as soon as possible.

(4) The Governor, the California Legislature, and the congressional delegations take the initiative in requesting Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to assure installation without delay of water systems and sanitation facilities for Indians living on federal rancherias and reservation trust lands in California.

Housing

(1) The State of California, Division of Housing, add an Indian unit to assist tribal groups create the legal entities required so that federal agencies with federal funds could provide housing and home improvement projects for California Indians.

(2) Various federal agencies having the responsibility to provide housing programs train sufficient numbers of Indians not only to acquaint Indian communities with such programs, but also to assist the various tribes in implementing housing projects.

(3) The federal government establish an "Indian Desk" in the regional office of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Housing Administration Assistance (HAA), Economic Development Administration (EDA), and other regional federal offices which are involved in assisting people in economic development, housing, home improvement, or other areas of need.

(4) Indian tribal councils be appraised of the feasibility of forming public housing authorities on the tribal level to increase the opportunities available to them.

Employment

(1) The State Department of Employment establish a full-time coordinator of Indian employment.

(2) A rural strategy be developed to obtain and make use of local Manpower Development Training Act (MDTA) programs.

(3) Schools close to the trainees' homes be used for training when possible, thereby causing less disruption of family life.

(4) Ways and means be explored to furnish transportation for trainees to and from training areas rather than relocating the trainees away from the reservations, which results in disruption of family life.

(5) The criteria for establishing eligibility to participate in MDTA programs be reviewed for the purpose of establishing more realistic levels of requirements for Indians to become eligible to participate.

(6) The income criteria in the MDTA program be reviewed periodically for the purpose of increasing the income allowance of the participants to enable them to meet increased costs of housing, food, transportation, and other necessities.

(7) The Indian portion of the Human Resources Development (HRD) program be expanded. The Indian employment outreach workers have been singularly successful and the program should be expanded by the State Department of Employment to other areas of the state.

(8) Ways and means be explored to provide assistance for the development and operation of Indian-owned businesses.

(9) Economic development be encouraged on reservations wherever possible to develop the greatest possible employment opportunities and economic stability for the Indian community.

(10) Training slots be increased and special accommodations made for disadvantaged California Indians in the Bureau of Indian Affairs vocational training program.

(11) California Indians be declared eligible to participate in all federally funded programs for Indians on the same basis as Indians in other states (SJR 32).[5] Land status or land occupation should not be a determining factor in establishing eligibility to participate.

(12) Industries be encouraged to locate on Indian rancheria and reservation land wherever feasible.

[5] See Appendix E.

PART IV

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS—URBAN

The State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs has a responsibility to urban Indians in the state. Senate Bill 1007, Section 8116, reads: "The commission shall study the problems of the American Indians residing in California, including, but not limited to, the problems presented by the termination of federal control over Indian affairs, the operation, effect, administration, enforcement, and needed revision of any and all state laws pertaining to the Indians and the three relocation centers in California and shall report its findings, together with any suggested legislation, to the Governor and the Legislature . . ."

The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, California Legislature, appointed a Subcommittee on Indian Affairs in 1966. The study, which was requested by the Legislature, had among its objectives: (1) determining whether there was sufficient participation and representation of Indians in the activities of the commission, and (2) determining the desirability or need for Indians as members of the commission. A public hearing was conducted December 16, 1966, at San Diego. The subcommittee recommendations included, among others, an all-Indian advisory committee and a strengthening of the commission so that commission recommendations could be implemented.

It states in the subcommittee's final report,* page 15, 111, under Comments (A). Defining the commission's purpose, "The committee believes that the State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs should be revised and strengthened in line with the foregoing recommendations. However, the commission's scope should not be broadened to include program responsibilities toward urban Indians. Despite many requests for representation of urban Indians on the advisory committee, it has not been satisfactorily demonstrated that the problems of urban Indians are different from the problems of other ethnic minorities. Consequently urban Indians should be served by government on a basis of equality with all other citizens . . .

"One major problem in Indian affairs is overcoming the lack of coordination and poor utilization of existing government programs. Agencies at all levels of government have neglected their duties to these citizens. The commission's major purpose should be to advise agencies on better means of serving Indians, and to advise Indians on how to better utilize government services and programs . . ."

The problems of urban Indians in California have neither been resolved nor have they disappeared. They must, therefore, be recognized by federal, state, and local agencies and be solved in a manner satisfactory to a majority of the Indian people.

* California Legislature—Report of the Subcommittee on Indian problems on the State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs: Volume 21, Number 21, 1967.

The commission determined that it had a responsibility as a state agency to assist the urban Indians in seeking the appropriate agencies with whom they could work and who could cooperate in finding solutions to their problems. The commission also sought to stimulate agencies to become aware and responsive to the Indian needs in the areas of health, education, employment, and social welfare.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, in an attempt to improve the Indians' economic status and to hasten assimilation, instituted an employment assistance and job placement program which relocated Indians in certain cities where vocational training was provided and where homes and jobs were found for them. The Indians who volunteered were first screened at the reservations and those deemed to possess the best chance for adjustment were sent to the designated cities. One such city was Los Angeles. In addition, many Indians have self-relocated in an attempt to improve their economic status.

There are estimated to be approximately 60,000 to 80,000 relocated Indians living in California. They are clustered primarily in Los Angeles, San Jose-Santa Clara, San Francisco, and Oakland.

The bureau's program has encountered limited success in its attempt to improve the Indians' economic status. However, the program has been severly criticized. The bureau is said to have abandoned interest in the "relocated" Indians after they have been in the cities for a short time, in spite of the fact that the Indians were typically unfamiliar with city existence, were usually without a high school education, were lacking in work experience, and brought with them many specific ethnic-cultural practices to the impersonal, competitive, costly living of the big city.

When the Indians lost their jobs or housing, they tended to become stranded persons in an alien society. Some of them ended on "skid row", while others gravitated for help to various church and Indian organizations. Some returned to the reservations. Psychological, social, and ecomomic hardship were the end result for a number of relocatees.

The State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs was active in urban Indian affairs during 1968 and 1969, by providing information to federal, state, and local governmental entities about urban Indian problems, thereby assisting the various agencies in helping Indians to find solutions to their problems. Indian views were solicited and Indians were kept informed by the commission staff through interviews, meetings, and by correspondence regarding legislative and other matters which pertained to Indian affairs.

Senator Harmer, chairman of the commission, met with Los Angeles Indians to discuss pending legislative matters. The staff met with urban Indians in Los

Angeles, San Jose, San Francisco, and Oakland on several occasions to discuss current issues and other subjects of concern to the Indian people.

The National Council on Indian Opportunity appointed a subcommittee on urban Indians to investigate the problems and complaints of relocated urban Indians. The subcommittee held hearings in Los Angeles and San Francisco in 1968 and 1969. Indian issues were reviewed and solutions sought concerning the many problems brought under discussion.

Mr. Bert Walters, member of the state commission, and the executive secretary were consulted prior to the hearings and testified at those hearings. They also took part in a meeting, arranged by Supervisor Debs of Los Angeles County, between Indians and agency representatives concerning the same vexing but yet unresolved problems.

The public hearing of the State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs held in Los Angeles, July 12, 1969, received testimony from Indians and others on the needs of the urban Indians in the areas of education, employment, public health, and social welfare. The purpose was to delineate the scope of the issues and discuss some long-range solutions. The information provided by the witnesses, added to other relevant data, is the basis for the commission's recommendations which are designed to solve some of the more urgent urban Indian problems.

RECOMMENDATIONS—URBAN

The State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs recommends that:

Education

(1) Tutorial programs be established for Indian students. Tutoring for students who lack familiarity with the English language, often accompanied by inadequate reading and spelling skills, was deemed to be of the highest priority by all witnesses.

(a) Indian parents residing in the area should be utilized as tutors. Decentralized, out-of-school situations were envisioned as producing maximum benefits for participants. Indian volunteers or paid teacher aides would benefit by the program by improving their social status.

(b) The Indian students' "self-image" be improved by using teaching materials and textbooks which present Indian history and culture in a factual and unbiased manner.

(2) The Bureau of Indian Affairs, upon finding a home for a relocated Indian family, notify the school district of the new arrivals. Better youth and adult education program planning would result, which could encourage adult involvement. Programs should be planned in the schools to involve overly shy, new Indian students. One witness testified concerning an ongoing successful program in one school whereby a student host and hostess was appointed in each room. Their duties included going to the office to greet the new student, introducing him to other students, directing him, and making him feel welcome to the new school. This innovative approach to help overcome the new student's shyness was commended by the commission.

(3) Teacher in-service training programs be instituted whenever possible. Teacher in-service training should provide teachers with accurate knowledge of Indian history and culture. One way to overcome the high dropout rate of Indian students was determined to be the improvement of the student's self-image by a positive approach to his history and culture. A development of pride in the Indian peoples' historical and cultural contributions to America should be stressed.

(4) Indian consultants be utilized whenever possible in Indian education studies.

(5) Indian counselors be utilized to work with Indian students and adults to combat the student dropout rate. Close liaison should exist between schools, attendance officers, counselors, and parents for prompt referral of potential dropout students or any student who needs added services to assure his enjoyment of school and his opportunity for success.

(6) New emphasis be placed upon Head Start, Upward Bound, and adult education programs (with matching state funds).

(7) Indians desiring to be relocated be screened more carefully by Bureau of Indian Affairs staff before they are chosen for the program. Improved counseling with orientation programs be provided on the reservations concerning the problems of urban living, costs of food and services, and allied subjects to better prepare the subject for survival. Improved educational opportunities beyond the present skill training now offered by the bureau was cited as an urgent need of the Indian people.

(8) A youth census be authorized by the State Board of Education with adequate funding appropriated by the State Legislature for the purpose. The census should include:

(a) all persons between 4 and 18 years of age, inclusive

(b) their names

(c) respective residences

(d) dates of birth

(e) school district, if any, in which they are in attendance

(f) names of the parent or parents, guardian or other person having control or charge of the child

(g) such information relating to handicaps insofar as they are known to the parents or guardians of the minor, to illiteracy, to employment, and to the enforcement of the law relating to child labor and compulsory education. The data so obtained should be made available to agencies and personnel authorized to receive such data.

Eligibility to obtain federal or other funding for programs or projects is generally based upon accurate statistics. No statistics are now available as state-mandated ethnic surveys are on a "visual" basis.

Present records do not disclose where Indian students are in the school system, how well they achieve, how well they assimilate, how well they stay in the system, or what happens to them after they leave the school system.

Public school officials admittedly do not know the exact number of Indian children who are presently attending the Los Angeles city schools nor do they have access to information on which to base projections of the future enrollments of Indian children or for purposes of advance planning to meet special educational needs. School officials in other urban areas which are impacted by Indian children are similarly hampered.

(9) Senate Joint Resolution No. 32[5] be implemented. The use of Public Law 874 funds are now restricted in their use to schools close to reservations impacted by Indian students or to schools impacted by students residing on federal property. Upon implementation by the federal government of SJR 32, federal funds could be used in urban areas which are impacted by Indian students, with the concurrence of the federal government.

(10) The free school lunch program be extended to include all needy children, including Indian children.

(11) Ways and means be explored to provide more funding, by way of scholarships or other assistance, for Indians who wish to pursue higher education in lieu of vocational education.

Employment

(1) The Bureau of Indian Affairs relocation and job placement program for California be administered by the Sacramento area office, Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs should bring the program to the attention of the State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs and other agencies concerned with health, education, welfare, and employment. The program and resultant benefits and deficiencies should be reviewed and approved by state agencies before further relocatees are brought into the state. In addition, all agencies should review the existing relocation and job placement program in California.

(2) Improved screening and orientation procedures be implemented. An improved method should be developed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs before approving applicants to be relocated through the employment assistance and job placement program. An awareness of the unfamiliar problems to be faced in urban living, the location and extent of services to be found, and an acquaintance with transportation, buying, and household facilities were all cited as necessary for the relocatee to be able to cope with the new and often alien situation.

A well planned and supervised orientation program at the new location should be a part of the program. Successful, relocated Indians should be recruited to assist in the second phase of the program.

(3) The Bureau of Indian Affairs be encouraged to relocate Indians in cities nearer the reservations from which they come. Loneliness and other cultural problems would be reduced to the minimum when visitations to the home reservations are more easily attainable.

(4) Vocational training programs be improved. Improved Bureau of Indian Affairs training programs in vocational skills was recommended by most Indians as the only means of reducing the rate of unemployment and making it possible for the Indian people to raise their standards of living. Indians complained that upon entering the labor market they frequently found themselves underskilled and unable to compete with adequately trained workers. To prepare the trainee for gainful employment, many Indians indicated that there should be a longer training program and careful choice made of training schools with active, responsible supervision of the training program maintained. A contractual arrangement might be explored with various unions for supervision of the training programs to assure their adequacy.

In order to be employed, some employees must provide their own tools of the trade. The tools necessary for employment are not presently provided under the bureau's program and no provision has been made for their acquisition. This deficiency in the program should be rectified by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

When apprenticeship is required for membership the Indians believe that negotiations *(between the bureau and local unions for participants in the programs to serve as apprentices and become union members)* should be completed prior to relocating the Indian in an area.

To further improve the financial position of the relocatee's family, training for wives and women in the family should be a part of the total program. Training in power sewing and other skills was voiced as a means of overcoming some of the financial hardships besetting the urban Indians.

It was suggested that an arbitrary intelligence ceiling apparently has been placed on the Indian capabilities because of the limitations of the present employment assistance and job placement program. Indians who testified stressed a need for scholarships and other assistance for Indians who wish to pursue an education outside the vocational skills field.

(5) Federal, state, and local agencies and departments actively recruit and train Indians for employment in their departments. The scarcity of Indian employees in present government offices was called to the attention of commission members by many witnesses.

(6) Training slots be increased and special accommodations made for disadvantaged California Indians.

Public Health

(1) The federal government take more responsibility for the health services to relocated Indians. The testimony presented to the commission in the area of health and health services as it concerned urban Indians was indeed dismal. The present health services appeared to be unknown by some Indians and poorly utilized by most.

[5] See Appendix E.

(2) Some type of dental program be included in the health coverage. There are no dental services included in the health coverage despite the fact Indians universally have serious dental problems.

(3) Some provision be made by the federal government to continue health coverage for one year following initial employment. The federal government includes in its relocation program a prepaid health plan, but the day the Indian person is employed the government discontinues premium payments.

(4) A limited amount of field outreach programs be developed to follow the relocatee as a followup service in assisting the relocatee to use available services.

(5) The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintain statistics on each relocatee for two years, including such data as

(a) present address
(b) size of family
(c) present employer, and
(d) any major problems (social, health, employment, etc.)

(6) An improved orientation program be developed for relocatees and their families to familiarize them with existing health services available in the area, such as family planning, prenatal clinics, post partum services, visiting nursing associations, child development, and other allied services.

(7) Indians of California be covered by Medicaid categorically, for the next five years.

Social Welfare

(1) The prescreening process for intended relocatees be more realistically presented. The program, including not only the advantages but the disadvantages and limitations, should be discussed and understood by the intended participants.

The concept for training the Indian people for meaningful employment is admirable, particularly if the training is provided in the immediate reservation area. Moving and relocation should occur only after skills are acquired and then only on a volunteer basis.

The relocation program has value in that concern is shown for the improvement of skills. Modern concepts in the training program such as those developed by labor and welfare departments should be used, i.e., prevocational training and work habit training. This training should take place as a part of the screening process prior to the trainee being accepted for relocation.

(2) The relocation and job placement program provide a built-in guarantee for returning the participant and his family to the reservation if they wish it; this guarantee should be valid for a period of up to two years.

(3) A planned and assured Bureau of Indian Affairs responsibility be written into the program providing for the welfare of the recipient and his family, and for medical and dental care of the recipient and his family for a period of two years. Statistics be kept by the bureau on each individual and family for a two-year period for continuous evaluation of the program.

(4) The Bureau of Indian Affairs recognize the need for and assist in the development of social and recreational facilities for the Indians by assisting in the rental of space, the rental of equipment, and the maintenance of both. Such facilities should be multipurpose and serve as an information center, providing room for counseling and other types of needed services.

(5) The responsibility for the relocation and job placement program in California be vested in the Sacramento area office, Bureau of Indian Affairs. In order to be sensitive to the needs of the Indians and to respond promptly in meeting those needs, local control is essential.

(6) The county welfare departments be encouraged to employ Indians as aides to the staff, who would help in the social services programs and assist in counseling, interpretation, completion of forms, and other stated work.

(7) The State Department of Social Welfare accept the responsibility of moving Indian welfare recipients within the state to facilitate their employment, happiness, and maximum personal satisfaction.

(8) Indians be encouraged to use all the services of the welfare department, including

(a) child care
(b) family planning
(c) W.I.N.
(d) budget preparation, and
(e) all other services to strengthen individual family life.

(9) Indians be encouraged to seek employment as staff members of social service agencies and to take advantage of a scholarship program leading to a master of social work degree.

The State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs has strong objections to the concept of the Bureau of Indian Affairs job placement and relocation program. Serious questions are raised as to the advisability of removing individuals long distances from their homes, disrupting extended family life, removal of Indians from the tribe, and separation of Indian families from parents and friends. The effects are too often unsatisfactory. Problems are created because of the inability of the average relocatee and family to adjust to an alien, crowded, impersonal, competitive, new environment.

PART V

FULL REPORT—RURAL

Commission Activities

The State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs instituted a legislative review program during the 1969 legislative session. In addition to its own review, the commission reviewed and analyzed bills submitted by various individuals, groups, and agencies.

Interested parties requested the commission to analyze bills for a variety of reasons. Some bills were felt to be detrimental to Indian interests, some were felt to be covered under existing law, and some were submitted for a fiscal analysis.

It was discovered that bills were submitted with wording which excluded the Indian community from participating in various programs. It was also discovered that this exclusion was not intentional, but was due to a lack of knowledge of Indian tribal government and the Indian population centers. Legislative members were more than willing to correct weaknesses in their bills and amended their measures to ensure Indian participation. Over 4,000 measures were submitted during the 1969 legislative session, but the staff was able to review only the most significant of these measures.

The commission enlisted the help of other agencies in its legislative review program and invaluable services were rendered by them. Special mention should be made of an inquiry concerning the California Water Code, Section 1241.5,[6] regarding Indian water rights. Water rights are a valuable resource to the California Indians and a very complicated and specialized area. The commission analyst contacted the California Indian Legal Service in Berkeley and they consented to handle the matter.

During the 1969 session legislative members of the commission introduced five measures affecting Indians in California. Four of the measures, Senate Bill No. 288,[7] and Senate Joint Resolutions Nos. 6,[8] 16,[9] and 32,[10] were successfully guided through the legislative process. The commission also endorsed Senate Bill No. 1397,[11] which establishes within the State Department of Public Health a small Indian health core unit comprised of a health program advisor, a field coordinator, and a secretary. The bill was signed into law by Governor Reagan.

The fifth measure introduced during the 1969 session was Senate Bill No. 1114.[12]

A questionnaire was circulated to Indians throughout the state in order to determine the Indians' opinions as to the need for extending the life of the commission, and the composition they would recommend for the commission if the need was established. A public hearing held in Sacramento, March 22, 1969, was a further means of eliciting Indian opinion, pursuant to proposed legislation.

The commission used all other means of communication in order to determine whether or not the majority of Indians felt a need for the commission, a continuation of its work, and an increase in its powers and activities in behalf of the Indian people.

Senate Bill No. 1114 would have extended the life and changed the structure of the commission by reducing the legislative members to four, adding the Director of the Department of Employment, and adding four Indian members appointed by the Governor. The commission would have had 12 members, with a seven-member all-Indian advisory committee. The proposal by the commission to have the Indian members appointed by the Governor was opposed by some Indians who did not understand constitutional requirements, and who insisted that the appointive power of the Indian members be assigned to Indians rather than to the Governor. For this reason, the bill became controversial, was opposed, and died in committee. The State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs, therefore, ceases to exist on September 30, 1969.

The State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs finds that there is a need for an Indian-oriented legislative group to:

(1) study current legislation for its potential effect upon Indians;

(2) bring to the attention of the Indians any law which may affect Indians in California; and

(3) follow the presentation of any bills by assisting in mobilizing support for them. The commission therefore recommends that the Governor or the Legislature appoint an Indian advisory committee for this purpose.[13]

Throughout the years many kinds of needs were brought to the commission's attention:

(1) Requests from the Indian community for assistance in obtaining employment, job training, correction of past termination procedures, financial aid for schooling, help in obtaining project funding, and in solving numerous other problems.[14]

(2) Requests from the Governor's Office, from legislators, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Inter-Tribal Council, various other agencies and volunteer groups came for information, or for research and analysis concerning problems affecting the Indian community.

(3) Requests for printed information and publications about Indians in California came from all types of groups and individuals from in and out of state.

[6] See Appendix F.
[7] See Appendix G.
[8] See Appendix H.
[9] See Appendix I.
[10] See Appendix E.
[11] See Appendix J.
[12] See Appendix K.
[13] See Appendix L.
[14] See Appendix M.

Action was instituted in connection with requests for commission assistance in various ways:

(1) by referrals to other agencies;

(2) by legislative action initiated by the commission; and

(3) by supplying pertinent information and data to those requesting it. The commission's contacts with a number of federal and state agencies and private organizations have proven invaluable to its overall effort in assisting Indians in California.

In order to answer some requests, it was necessary for commission, committee, and staff members to attend meetings and programs, make speeches, and appeal to and work with various agencies in initiating and supporting programs for assisting the Indians.

A review of the commission's activities during 1968–69, as in previous years, shows that the commission has acquired more commitments and responsibilities than could be handled readily with its minimal staff. In order to achieve desirable results, the commission has had to depend upon other agencies' administrative decisions and upon legislative action. The overall impact has been an inability to effectively answer some requests for assistance.* However, many effective services have been rendered and mention should be made of a few illustrative examples of activites during the past year.

In the area of education, several problems were brought to the commission's attention and action was taken, namely:

(1) Commission assistance was requested on behalf of Indian students at the University of California, Riverside, who had been declared nonresidents and were to be charged out-of-state tuition.

The students' history of attendance at the Sherman Indian High School and their stay in the state was assembled. The Education Code was checked. All of the information gathered was presented to Mr. Jack Erikson of the State Department of Education who, in turn, briefed Dr. Max Rafferty on the problem.

The result was that the students were deemed to be residents of the state, not subject to out-of-state fees.

(2) The commission was asked to help resolve a misunderstanding between Indian students and the school administration at California State College, Long Beach.

Indian students had been recruited to the campus under the Educational Opportunities Program. A combination of grant and loan assistance had been formulated, and the students were under the impression that all expenses were to be on a grant basis.

The commission staff contacted private and governmental agencies in an attempt to obtain financial aid for the students. Unfortunately, the problems were not resolved to the complete satisfaction of the students, but students remained in school, with two transferring to a different campus. A better awareness and understanding of this complex problem should benefit both the Indians and the school administrators.

* The commission's goals were not to solve individual Indian problems, but in practice the commission had to answer requests for help and information.

(3) The Bureau of Indian Affairs requested the California Inter-Tribal Council to appoint an educational advisory committee for Sherman Indian High School, a federal Indian school at Riverside, California. The purpose was to study problems existing at the school and make recommendations for overcoming the problems. Staff of the commission was invited to participate in the studies and recommendations of the educational advisory committee.

At the April 29, 1969, commission meeting, a resolution on Sherman Indian High School was unanimously approved. As a result, Senator Harmer introduced Senate Joint Resolution No. 26,[15] which was adopted by both houses of the Legislature. The actions requested by the resolution will improve the school.

(4) Another area in which the commission and other interested parties have been active during the past year has been in the continued struggle to have Johnson-O'Malley funds restored to California.

The Johnson-O'Malley Act of April 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 596), as amended on June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1458), provides for financial aid to states for implementing their educational programs to Indians residing on or near federal trust land. In 1935, California became the first state to enter into a contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs for financial assistance under this act

For years, California received $318,500 a year as its share of the funds. In 1953, an annual reduction of $50,000 a year was started until in 1958 the program was completely discontinued in California as a part of the termination program. It was the belief of the Indian bureau at that time that, by the end of the five-year period, the State of California would be in a position to assume the educational responsibility for its Indian citizens just as it has for its citizens from other ethnic groups. This, however, proved to be a false belief.

At long last, some very limited funds have been restored by the federal government. The State Department of Education is entering into a contractual agreement with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide educational services, funded by Johnson-O'Malley funds. These funds do not meet the needs, but at least the door has been opened for future negotiations.

(5) A major area of concern has been the plight of the Indians living on terminated rancherias and reservations. During the past year, the commission received numerous complaints and requests for guidance or assistance to correct problems concerning safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and other problems in this particular area. Principal actions taken regarding termination problems were:

(a) A field trip to Table Bluff Rancheria in Humboldt County disclosed that corrective steps should be taken by the federal government to satisfy the residents' complaints regarding the water system, sanitation facilities, rights-of-way, driveways, and housing. A separate report on Table Bluff Rancheria was prepared by the commission analyst and was reproduced in limited numbers.

[15] See Appendix N.

(b) At the request of the Attorney General's office, a survey of the land transactions of Big Valley Rancheria in Lake County was conducted. Although the land survey was the prime purpose of the final report,[16] other problem areas peculiar to termination were incorporated into the paper to provide a better understanding and awareness of the problems peculiar to termination. A separate report on Big Valley Rancheria * was submitted by the commission analyst.

(6) Examples of other areas in which the commission was active are:

(a) The California Council on Criminal Justice contacted the commission to determine Indian interest in their activities. The commission staff arranged for a meeting between interested representatives of Indian organizations and the California Council on Criminal Justice.

(b) A VISTA volunteer assigned to the Santa Rosa Rancheria in Kings County called in regard to fire protection on that rancheria.

Investigation revealed that there were two pumper firetrucks available and that both were radio-equipped. The state was also in the process of establishing another fire station. Commission staff suggested that since the station was to have a volunteer department, Indians might be interested in assisting. The local ranger assured the commission staff that he would call on the Indians and VISTA volunteers with the purpose of improving both communications and fire protection.

(c) A group from southern California requested that the commission investigate inequities in connection with Social Security claims. Confusion existed in the recognition of Indian custom marriages which took place prior to the state's assumption of civil jurisdiction in this area.

The commission staff assisted in drafting Senate Bill 288 [17] (Coombs) introduced on February 11, 1969. The bill was signed by Governor Reagan May 28, 1969, which clarified Indian custom marriages.

(d) The Susanville Indian Rancheria was developing a much needed playground for the use of all children in the Susanville area. It was in danger of failure due to lack of funds for purchasing gasoline for the operation of heavy equipment operated by the National Guard unit of Susanville as a part of the project. Senator John L. Harmer, chairman of the commission, was successful in obtaining gasoline for the project.[18]

Hearings

In addition to a public hearing held in Sacramento for the purpose of discussing possible future legislation, the commission held five public hearings † throughout the state from May 24, 1969, through July 19, 1969, in Lone Pine, Clovis, Arcata, Los Angeles, and Escondido. These hearings were designed to delineate more clearly and in more detail than had been done in the past the basic needs of the Indian people in the areas of education, public health, employment, and social welfare. The substance of the hearings held by the commission and the information gained thereby added to information on file constitute the report and the recommendations to various federal, state, local, and private agencies and organizations working in behalf of the Indian people.

The five public hearings were held for the purpose of taking testimony regarding the following items as they affect the Indian people living in the state:

(a) Educational needs
(b) Employment problems
(c) Health needs

Witnesses were asked to indicate ways in which solutions to these problems could be proposed to various local, state, and federal agencies as well as private organizations working in these areas. Anyone interested in presenting constructive ideas and suggestions for improving these conditions among the Indians was welcomed by the commission. The transcript of the hearings constitute a separate record. The following is a résumé of the testimony in the areas of concern.

Education

Testimony presented by Indians and educators working with Indians had many similarities. All agreed that the dropout rate among Indian students was higher than that for students of other ethnic groups.[19] This phenomenon was examined in depth.

It was the general consensus of those who presented testimony that, while there are individual differences, children of Indian parentage generally start out well in school and progress well with seeming acceptance and a good self-image through the first three or four grades. The Indian child, at about the fourth grade level, becomes very conscious of the fact that indeed he is different, and some Indian children interpret that difference as probably an inferior rather than superior difference and therefore mentally withdraws from school participation.

Some of the reasons mentioned for the child's withdrawal at this time were:

(1) The study of American history begins in the fourth grade and text books do not always present a fair image of Indians.

(2) Children about this age normally begin to notice social differences; i.e., homes, clothing, etc.

This withdrawal is defensive and may be accelerated by the teasing of other children or a lack of understanding on the part of teachers. The Indian child loses the incentive and the motivation to stay with his education.

Records indicate that Indian children are in no way less able academically than are other children.

To decrease the number of Indian dropouts, school programs should be designed to make education more interesting and challenging for the students. This

[16] See Appendix O.
* The Big Valley Rancheria Analysis was reproduced in limited numbers.
[17] See Appendix G.
[18] See Appendix M.
† Transcripts of the public hearings are available in limited numbers.
[19] See Appendix P.

could be done in several ways. Some of the suggestions were:

(1) schoolbooks should be improved by presenting a more realistic account of Indian history and culture;

(2) teachers should become informed concerning Indian culture and history;

(3) capable students should be encouraged to pursue higher education;

(4) courses should be offered at the adult education level or in regional occupational centers on the high school level in auto mechanics, plumbing, carpentry, sewing, home economics, and other vocational courses for two or three hours a day for those students who have no desire to pursue higher education.

It was noted that the Indian student usually does not drop out of school to take a job; he drops out of school because he has become apathetic about school.[20] A major problem is one of guidance and counseling. Most counselors are not able to communicate with troubled Indian students because they do not understand their unique problems. The Indian youth frequently remains on the reservation for two or three years without working. The problem then becomes motivation for either school or work.

The schools are responsible for issuing work permits for students 18 years of age or less. Witnesses stressed the importance of the work permit to the Indian youth for purposes of insurance coverage, to meet the requirements of the child labor law, but principally, to have the student dropout maintain contact with the school and to enhance the possibility of involving the student in continuation education. Concern was expressed for the apparent lack of diligent followup efforts on the part of many schools on behalf of the student dropout.

Indians and educators alike cited the need for changes in school textbooks. A factual presentation of Indian history, Indian culture, and an appreciation of the many valuable contributions made by Indian people to the culture of America as a whole, would be a valid method of helping the Indian child develop a positive self-image. It would also tend to teach the child that his being an Indian and his being different is a positive difference, not a negative one; something in which he can take pride; something which gives him reason to actually go on and excel.

The use of Indian teacher aides, Indian volunteers for tutorial purposes, and the use of Indians as resource people in the schools were suggested as some of the ways by which the positive self-image of the child could be improved. Of crucial importance is the involvement of parents and other Indian adults in the learning experience. A staff person such as the person responsible for child welfare and attendance should be assigned this specific responsibility. The Indian student's interest in extracurricular activities and his need to be involved were cited as important factors in maintaining his interest in school and assuring regular school attendance. The lack of personal transportation for after-school activities makes this difficult or impossible for many Indian students.

[20] See Appendix Q.

In-service training for teacher education in the area of Indian culture and history was suggested as yet another means of improving education for Indians and non-Indians alike.

From the time of the release of the commission report in 1966 up to and including the present, much time and effort has been spent in attempting to have Johnson-O'Malley funds * restored to California. Members of the commission introduced Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 [21] in the 1968 legislative session. Following the passage of SJR 3, several members of the commission called upon the President, Congressmen, and others in Washington, D.C., in order to explain the need for California Indians to be included as participants in all federally funded programs for Indians. The importance of the restoration of Johnson-O'Malley funds to California was a major objective of the delegation.

Our congressional delegation supported the request of the California Legislature. To begin, however, the Bureau of Indian Affairs feels that there should be funds provided by the state to show the state's interest.

The Department of Education has taken the necessary steps in establishing a unit with the Division of Instruction to focus on the services related to Indian education throughout the California public schools.

While Indians in any district are presumed to be eligible for the same services provided to other pupils, there appear to be wide differences in the quality of education between districts. Moreover, there are individual and group differences between pupils, both advantaged and disadvantaged.

A recent report by Mr. Wayne Pratt, consultant appointed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to survey the educational problems of Indian children, confirmed the previous findings as presented to representatives of the Indian Advisory Commission by Indian representatives.

The negotiations by the State Department of Education [22] with the Bureau of Indian Affairs for reestablishment of a Johnson-O'Malley program in California were conducted on the assumption that the state would show good faith by approving matching funds for the educational program. This was not accomplished in budget year 1969–70.

The following activities have been initiated by the Division of Instruction (Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education), State Department of Education, with respect to Indian education:

(a) The initiation of a contractual agreement with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide educational services for Indians, specifically the hiring of a consultant with related offices expenses.

(b) The preparation of specifications for the above position.

(c) The initiation of letters addressed to various Indian organizations and leaders soliciting their opinions concerning the specifications, as well as possible

* Publication. A Johnson-O'Malley Educational Program for California Indians. State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs, 1967.

[21] See Appendix R.

[22] See Appendix S.

names of candidates who meet the necessary educational requirements.

(d) Proposed guidelines for the functioning of an Indian advisory committee.

(e) Budget preparation forms for the 1970–71 year at which time it is hoped that the state will match the contribution of the federal government.

Great emphasis was placed upon the value of Head Start programs as a means of benefiting Indian and other socially deprived children. The ability of the student to learn to enjoy the educational experience at an early age was suggested as a prime factor in preventing student dropouts at a later date.

A felt need in the field of education was for teachers to have a more accurate knowledge of Indian history and culture. (Arizona State University has a six-week summer session for this exact purpose.) The Indian people's historical and cultural contributions to America and the world are largely unknown, ignored, or distorted. Teacher in-service training programs which would involve Indians and well-informed Indian educators would do much to alleviate this situation. The advantage of getting diversified Indian involvement in order to obtain the widest possible knowledge and skill was advocated.

Free school lunches for Indian children was a matter of grave concern to many people. Testimony was presented at all of the hearings on the inadequacy of the free school lunch program available to Indian children or the inability of some Indian children to participate in a free lunch program in some areas. There appeared to be a misunderstanding concerning which agency or district was responsible for providing the program as well as a lack of understanding by some departments concerning the rather obvious need of the Indian children for the program. Basic policies regarding school lunches are determined by the governing boards of local school districts.

Following the hearing held in Lone Pine, the district policies regarding free or reduced school lunches were reviewed. Of the four school districts (in the Lone Pine area) participating in the program, three districts had acceptable approved policies and one (Bishop) did not.

The guidelines for school lunches were developed in conjunction with the State Departments of Social Welfare and Education. The weakness in the program appeared to be in the area of communications. With the publishing of the new requirements of the Department of Agriculture, policies were improved so as to state how the information regarding school lunches will be disseminated.

The school lunch program policies in the four districts are now approved and contain the following statements:

(a) Parents of pupils who are denied a request for free or reduced price meals may appeal through regular administrative channels. The final decision rests with the board of trustees.

(b) Parents shall be informed of the district's free or reduced price meal policy through each school's regular newsletter or through the news media. Copies of the policy[23] statement shall be available at the district office of each school.

Public Health

The general health of Indians who live in the rural areas of California is of grave concern to the commission.

Recent information derived from witnesses who testified at public hearings conducted by the commission and from the State of California vital statistics records representing urban as well as rural Indians, indicate that there has been little improvement in Indian health in the past decade.

Indian children born in California today have a bleak future to look forward to:

(1) Since 1955, when the federal Indian health program was terminated in the state, the health of California Indians has deteriorated in communicable diseases, as well as in chronic diseases. The preventive health practices of the Indians are probably two generations behind those of the population as a whole.

(2) Attack rates are high. The death rate from influenza and pneumonia is more than twice that of the total population; tuberculosis, six times; accidents, four times; and congenital malformations, 1.7 times.

(3) Isolation plays a major role in Indians not obtaining medical care and this isolation is economic, geographic, social, and cultural.

(4) Housing and environmental conditions are unbelievably bad. Ninety percent of homes need replacement or major repairs; 50 to 70 percent of sewage disposal facilities are unsanitary; 38 to 40 percent of homes use water from contaminated sources; 40 to 50 percent of all Indian families must haul water under unsanitary conditions.

(5) Family conditions require improvement. Seventy percent of Indian families earn less than $3,000 annually. Families are large (average size, six persons), and living quarters are crowded. Indian fathers are unskilled or semiskilled and the work available to them is generally seasonal or intermittent. Indian mothers do not obtain adequate prenatal care. Life expectancy is short. The average age at death for Indians is 20 years less than the average for all Californians. Eating habits are poor and diets unbalanced. Health care is not obtained on a timely basis and little preventive medicine is practiced.

Physical, geographic, financial, and cultural isolation are all problems which work against the California Indians in obtaining needed health care, and the delay in seeking or obtaining preventive care and early treatment of sickness often result in secondary conditions and in acute and prolonged illnesses with more likelihood of fatality or permanent handicap. Because of this the Indian can expect an average hospital stay of two and one-half times that of more affluent Californians.

The health status of the American Indian in California is measurably worse than that of the average Californian, and the obvious implication of all available data is that Indians in California do not use or obtain health services or use existing health facilities

[23] See Appendix T.

in their respective communities to any degree approximating that to which these services and facilities are used by the population as a whole. If they did increase use, the medical resources currently available would be inadequate.

Rural Health—Summary of Public Hearing Testimony

Detailed health statistics for the state's Indian population are not obtainable because of the dearth of reliable information on the subject. Many witnesses appearing before the commission at the public hearings presented testimony concerning the specific health problems besetting individual Indians in the areas in which they are familiar. The similarity of the health problems as discussed by witnesses from widely separated areas created the impression that when an intensive study is finalized, health problems of rural Indians in California will be found to be similar to those previously reported.

It was stated that Indians frequently are plagued by chronic diseases, live remote from hospital and clinic facilities, and are usually without reliable transportation. Patients needing treatment for these ailments are thus thwarted. Local clinics and nursing services, it was felt, should be provided for Indian people.

An equal concern was expressed for the lack of dental care readily available for children and adults. The procedures and travel required just to determine eligibility for dental services frequently excludes Indian people from participating in even "free" programs. Those who need the services are, too often, the same people who cannot afford the means to travel to the origin of the services. A permanent mobile dental clinic to provide services for rural Indians was suggested as one means of overcoming this difficulty.

Lack of domestic water and sanitation facilities in the homes was described as a major contributing factor to poor health and poor health habits. Witnesses criticized the slow pace of the responsible agencies in installing needed facilities. The development of potable water for Indians residing on federal rancheria and reservation trust lands is the responsibility of the United States Public Health Service, as is the responsibility for the installation of sanitary facilities. The U.S. Public Health Service level of service in California is governed by federal funding provided to meet these service needs. The need for prompt development of potable water piped into the homes is so great as to be judged critical in most rural areas. Indoor sanitary facilities are often substandard or completely lacking. Indians of California stated that they believe they should be eligible to participate in all federally funded programs for Indians on the same basis as Indians in other parts of the United States. Many of the critical environmental health needs of California Indians could be corrected promptly by an affirmative federal response to this request. The necessity of finding a means to provide efficient maintenance for water and sanitation facilities, once installed, was discussed and the conclusions reached are included in the discussion of the Indian Health Project report.

Indians proposed that innovative educational approaches be utilized to help the Indian people attain better health. Public health agency personnel should be encouraged to give lectures and seminars for Indian people on reservations on phases of health such as diet, diet habits, sanitation, prenatal care, and other subjects of concern. By educational seminars it was thought that tribal councils could learn the value of establishing minimum standards for sanitation facilities and be prepared to exert Tribal Council influence for the health benefits of the Indians they represent.

The use of multiphasic screening units and mobile X-ray clinics on the reservations throughout the state was one of the methods suggested for gathering information on Indian health needs. For definitive health programming for the future, the commission recommends that the State Department of Public Health investigate and initiate such a program if it is found feasible.

It was recommended by some Indian witnesses that Indian students be recruited to enter the educational fields of medicine, nursing, nursing aides, dietetics, sanitation, and allied health fields and that the federal and state governments create health scholarships to encourage Indian students to take these courses.

Testimony revealed that food distribution centers were difficult for poor Indians to reach. As one witness testified, "Commodity programs are for the poor, but poor people are often too impoverished to get to the centers." The commission recommends that surplus food distribution centers be located in the proximity of the intended recipient whenever possible.

Between 1955 and the present no state funds were made available to continue any of the federally terminated health services and the health of California's Indians has deteriorated. The total federal appropriation for Indian health programs in other states, however, has increased. The total of these moneys for the current three-year period being:

1967–68	fiscal year ----------	$84,835,268
1968–69	fiscal year ----------	$94,282,171
1969–70	fiscal year ----------	$99,581,000

From a total United States Indian health budget for fiscal 1965 of $24,549,125, the funds expended for California Indian health was $420,000. Using the same ratio, without taking into account the large increase in the state's Indian population, California's share of the 1969–70 appropriation should be $1,693,000. If the distribution of these funds were on a per capita basis, California, with one-sixth of the nation's Indian population, would be entitled to over $15,000,000.

There are many services in the field of health, education, and welfare, which are provided by state and local tax-supported agencies and by voluntary agencies. These are available, on request, to Indians as well as to other residents of the State of California. Many of the governmental representatives who testified at the hearings indicated a readiness to provide some extra effort to help Indians participate in available programs in the areas of health, education and welfare.

However, some special effort from within the Indian community is apparently needed to assist the Indians in overcoming their conditioned reluctance to use many of the available tax-supported programs. At least for an initial period, some concentrated field outreach might be necessary, including Indian community aides and related positions.

Indians are asking for the return of federal programs for Indians in education and health. However, because they are also requesting full participation for Indians in determining the scope, content, and conduct of these programs, the request is not merely for a return to the traditional federal programs which are available to Indians in other states. Rather, they are requesting that a new methodology be developed which would utilize restored federal funds in specific programs for Indians in which they can participate fully. Provision should be made to develop necessary administrative and research skills so that Indian participants may become more involved in directing these programs. At the same time, efforts must be made to maintain the programs at high-level quality.

Most federal programs in other states have, as a matter of policy, insisted on the full participation of Indians in the planning and implementing of services. Indians of other states who enjoy a wide variety of health programs because of their status as Indians have shown a marked improvement in their longevity and environment.

In order to achieve this type of program it would be necessary to spend some time and effort developing methods most acceptable to the Indians which would allow for full Indian participation, and would provide high-standard programs.

The health problems of California Indians have now received the attention of the United States Public Health Service in Washington, D.C. An Indian Health Service Office was established in Sacramento in August 1969, and Mr. Robert C. Gillespie assumed the responsibilities of director. A letter dated August 20, 1969, signed by Charles S. McCammon, M.D., Medical Director, contained the following information:

"Until this newly created field office is fully staffed and programmed, Mr. Gillispie will evaluate the health status and health needs of California Indians and coordinate the development of a plan to meet the health problems and needs of the Indian people of California. He will represent the Indian Health Service in meetings with the Indian people, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other official agencies. His duties do not include the conduct of the Sanitary Facilities Construction Program (PL 86-121), which remains under the assistant area director for environmental health, Phoenix. His geographic area of responsibility will correspond to that of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Sacramento area."

An important consideration not yet mentioned is that the state has a mandate under the federal Social Security amendments to extend public health services to all parts of the state by 1975, with special emphasis on rural areas and poverty groups.

Demonstration Health Project

In 1967 the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health of the State Department of Public Health undertook to initiate a pilot project specifically directed toward the improvement of Indian health. A commitment of $245,000 to the State Department of Public Health by the United States Public Health Service, Indian Health Service, was made to conduct a one-year rural Indian demonstration health project[24] in nine rural areas. Additional funds were received to continue the project at the existing level for an additional six months, until June 30, 1969. These funds are subcontracted to Indian tribal organizations who administer the nine health projects.

In the original application to the U.S. Public Health Service funds were requested for one employee at the state level who would be a field coordinator to assist with the approved four projects. Nine projects were actually funded and consequently the field coordinator has had to spread himself very thinly over all nine projects because there were no additional funds for additional state-level support personnel once the nine projects were funded. Other state staff assisted, but they also had full-time program commitments, and could not continue such support indefinitely.

The local projects supported by these demonstration funds were of limited scope, stressing Indian participation and control. Indian health aides, employed by their tribal organization, were used to provide community health education and assistance for isolated rural Indians to obtain health services generally available in each community. With the help of these aides, Indian communities have also been successful in developing new areas of direct services such as dental and medical clinics staffed by volunteer doctors and dentists.

In one area the project staff has transformed an old reservation jail into a dental clinic, where volunteers from Loma Linda College of Medical Evangelists hold a free monthly dental clinic, treating up to 50 patients per session. Of the persons receiving this care, many have never been to a dentist before.

On another reservation, the project staff decided to improve environmental sanitation conditions. In a joint effort supported by the Tribal Council, the State Department of Public Health, the Indian Health Project, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the State Department of Employment, a community cleanup campaign was initiated. Two dump trucks were donated; metal drums were donated for trash cans and distributed to each home on the reservation; a dump site was located, and several pickups were made. The result was a cleaner, healthier community environment.

One project assisted 10 potential high school dropouts in transferring to the Sherman Indian High School which is operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Riverside County. Nine of the 10 have now finished one year and have enrolled for 1969–70. Several have won honors in sports, and several are considering going on to college.

[24] See Appendix U.

In another multiorganizational effort, staff of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health and of the rural Indian Health Projects assisted the Inter-Tribal Council in conducting precamp physical examinations for about 500 Indian boys from all over the state so that they could spend a week at Boy Scout "Camp Mataguay" in San Diego County this past summer. Members of the California Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics performed the physical examinations as volunteers.

Overall the projects have been instrumental in saving several lives by assisting people to obtain care on a timely basis, from a newborn infant with a congenital heart defect who is now receiving intensive care in a San Francisco hospital to older people with seriously acute or chronic conditions.

The projects have also been successful in conducting community health education campaigns for the dissemination of information to the Indian people on such topics as tuberculosis, diabetes, arthritis, family planning, personal hygiene, prenatal care, child care, and dental care.

An application for federal 314(e) comprehensive health planning funds has been prepared, is being reviewed by the various participating Indian tribal organizations, and will be submitted to a national review committee in November of this year. The project, if funded, will run for five years, creating employment for as many as 65 Indians, and providing comprehensive health services in nine rural Indian areas of the state.

A separate proposal is under development which will provide training and employment for Indian community sanitation aides to maintain water and sewage systems installed by the U.S. Public Health Service. Over the past six to seven years almost a million dollars have been an spent for these systems, without any provision for organized maintenance program being proposed until now.

Indian Health Project

Of all testimony given before the commission in the rural areas, the health project was of the highest priority. Training of health aides and sanitarian aides is included in the project proposal. It was suggested that the project proposal should include training for the Tribal Council members who will be the local administrators of the program. Permanent health and dental clinics were deemed a necessity due to the poverty of the Indians in need of health services, condition of the roads in winter, and the distance from existing health centers. The project could be improved, in the estimation of many Indians, by the assurance of continuous funding and by some improved method for prompt payment of salaries.

With this goal in mind, the commission, on April 29, 1969, voted to support Senate Bill 1397 introduced by Senator Moscone.

One of the first steps required for the restoration of federal funds to California for Indian health was the demonstration of good faith on the part of the state that it was interested in playing an active role in the improvement of Indian health. The 1969 Legislature passed and the Governor signed SB 1397, providing state funds to support a core unit in the Department of Public Health for continuing the effort started in the Indian Health Project. It is expected that SB 1397 will serve the same purpose as similar legislation in 1961 did in establishing a program in the department for the promotion of health services for seasonal agricultural workers. Since 1961 the State Department of Public Health has received a small state appropriation for this purpose. This appropriation averages around $100,000 per year; and this has served as "seed money" for much larger federal funding. In 1968–69 the federal share amounted to approximately $1,000,000, and this amount was increased to $1,500,000 in 1969–70.

The passage of SB 1397 demonstrated the commitment of the state to improving Indian health and serves as a means to make federal health programs available on a more permanent basis. The State Department of Public Health is at present the only organization with the potential of serving as catalyst for Indian health between the federal and state governments.

SB 1397 provides the state with staff to give the additional assistance requested by all the local projects over the past year. It also provides the staff time required to call a meeting of the Departmental Rural Indian Advisory Committee, which has not yet met even though it is now in its second year. This committee is made up of the nine tribal chairmen of the projects and three California health leaders.

Water

The availability of potable water is so closely connected with health and good health habits that in order to attain either a safe, plentiful water supply in the home is a requirement. Having potable water piped into the home was a concern which vied in importance with the Indian Health Project among Indian witnesses for a first-priority concern of health.

Witnesses testifying at the hearings conducted by the commission stated that many rural Indian homes are without water, even at the present time. The water for drinking and household use must be hand-carried in some areas and transported considerable distances by car in others. Even so, the source of water supply is often unsafe.

At the time rancherias and reservations were terminated by the federal government under the provisions of the Rancheria Act, some areas had no water at all; some areas did not have safe drinking water, and others had an insufficient supply of water. During the termination process the water systems, when installed or improved by the United States Public Health Service, were usually not developed to the minimum standards recommended by local or state departments of public health.

The newly installed or improved domestic water systems were then entrusted to a superficially instructed or totally untrained Indian people for complete maintenance. The result of not providing funds for maintenance of the water systems was a "built-in" fault in the program for California Indians. Since

competent maintenance of any water system is essential, the failure to provide funds for proper maintenance indicated that most of the systems would fail in their purpose.

The installation of domestic water systems and sanitation systems on Indian land held in trust by the federal government is a responsibility of the United States Public Health Service. The authorization was conferred upon the Surgeon General by Congress in 1959 by the Rancheria Act.[25]

Some witnesses testified that they were encouraged to accept termination by some Bureau of Indian Affairs personnel as the only way to get on the priority list of the U.S. Public Health Service for the installation of vitally needed water systems.

Some terminated Indians had no understanding when they agreed to terminate, and when they accepted title to their individual parcels of property that they not only would be required to pay taxes, (from the date the deed was recorded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs) but also would have their lands subjected to the same codes, zoning, sanitation laws, and other environmental privileges and limitations which applied to similar land in the area. This unfortunate misunderstanding resulted in losses for many Indians.

The greatest tragedy, however, was that in accepting termination, the adults responsible did in fact disinherit future generations of their families not only in land and federal services, but also in the identity of their tribal affiliations, which is primarily land based.

Housing

Indians and others testified at the commission hearings that rural Indian housing is generally substandard, and in many instances deplorable. In many federal programs for home improvement, or home building, the Indian or the tribe is unable to qualify for assistance for many reasons; the trust status of the land, the scattered home sites, and the poverty of the people being but a few. Indian veterans living on reservations or rancherias are unable to obtain Cal-Vet loans for homes due to the trust status of the land. Indian health is affected by improper housing, improper water and sanitation facilities, and improper protection from the elements.

The commission and staff have met with federal agency representatives in an attempt to solve some of these problems. An attempt is now being made in Washington by some of the federal agencies to write more flexibility into the programs so that Indians of California can qualify for some of the much needed federal programs.

Federal agencies, in order to provide funds for Indian housing, must provide funds and services through a housing authority. A number of tribes have tribal councils which are legal entities and could therefore form housing authorities. Some tribes are not so organized. A housing authority through which the Indians could work would be of great assistance in helping them qualify for some of the existing programs. Generally speaking, however, Indians are not familiar with the complexities of setting up a housing authority, and no meaningful effort has ever been made to familiarize them with the process.

[25] See Appendix V.

Employment

Witnesses testifying at the public hearings on the subject of employment remarked upon the difficulty of obtaining demographic information. Information is lacking because the law specifically prohibits the collection of ethnic data on a job applicant. The witnesses also testified to the high degree of unemployment among the Indian people. From the information which was accumulated it would seem that the California Indian has made very little progress in the areas of income and employment in the past few years.

In response to a commission request for information regarding unemployment from the Fair Employment Practice Commission, Mr. David Barkley, consultant, Affirmative Action, wrote in part:

". . . As you are probably aware, it has been extremely difficult to obtain current information regarding Indians in this state. The statistics noted in this letter will by no means reflect an accurate evaluation of the Indian community, but only the responses of a portion of the community.

"In the area of employment, of those responding to our survey, 29.3% indicated they were employed full-time, while 44.8% stated they were employed part-time or held seasonal jobs.

"Nearly 20% stated they were receiving either county welfare, Social Security, disability insurance, or some type of financial assistance. The county welfare director (Inyo) had indicated to me several months ago that although the Indian population represents only 10 percent of the total county population, they represented approximately 33% of the total welfare caseload. Apparently, there are no accurate statistics regarding the Indian unemployment rate, but the office manager of the Bishop employment office has indicated the rate is considerably higher than for Caucasians.

"In the area of income, 63.7% of those responding to our survey indicated they received less than $3,000.00 last year. Approximately 75% received less than $5,000.00. These figures seem to coincide with the statistics indicated in "American Indians in California",* wherein the large segment of Indians in this state receive the lowest incomes. I would imagine this pattern is consistent throughout the state. It is interesting to note that 17.2% reported income over $6,000.00, but no one indicated they earned over $10,000.00 a year.

"All of these statistics seem to be consistent with my findings in the area. Indians seem to have a considerably higher unemployment rate than Caucasians, and those that are employed generally hold the most menial classifications. Initially, there were no Indians employed in public-contact jobs, except one with the

* "American Indians in California," published by State of California, Dept. of Industrial Relations, Division of Fair Employment Practices, San Francisco, November 1965.

Department of Water and Power, but recently Safeway Market and Bank of America both have hired Indians in the City of Bishop. I have also been advised that the Bank of America recently hired an Indian lady in their branch in Ukiah.

"Again, I must emphasize that these statistics represent only the responses of a small segment of the community, although surprisingly, the results appear to closely approximate the statistics noted from the 1960 census. If this is true, the American Indian in California has made little progress in the areas of education, income, and employment, in spite of the fact that this country a.d state is experiencing prosperity never before known."

Mr. J. Royce Cooper of the State Department of Employment, Escondido office, furnished the following:

". . . We have the responsibility for serving all 14 Indian reservations in the county, even though they are not all located within our area.

"Based on our most recent statistics, the total labor force in this area is approximately 22,000. The unemployment rate for the entire county is 3.5 percent. There is no separate figure for the Escondido area, but it is believed that this would not vary materially from the county figure.

"There are approximately 1,700 Indians living on the 14 reservations in San Diego county. Of this number, approximately 424 are considered attached to the labor market. Three hundred forty-five are employed and 79 are unemployed. Some of those who are employed, however, are employed only part-time; and some, of course, are underemployed. These figures show, then, that 18.5% of those attached to the labor market are unemployed. We have no figures available on the precise number of Indians residing in the urban communities, so there are no unemployment figures available on these.

"The most serious problem that we have in placing these people on jobs is their lack of transportation and the distance that they live from the urban communities where the jobs are located. The major manufacturing industry in our area is electronics, with two very large firms and several smaller ones located in the vicinity. All of these firms are presently expanding their work force and have plans to greatly increase their number of employees in the near future. It is felt that many of these people on the reservations who need and want jobs could be utilized in this industry. We feel that the major problem that we have is not a lack of jobs nor a lack of interested applicants, but rather, how to get the two together. Many of these people residing on the reservations would have to travel approximately 30 miles in order to work in our industries. As they do not have suitable transportation, it is obvious that this is our major problem.

"We must conclude from the information that we have that the solution to getting the Indians in our community employed in meaningful employment that will bring them above the poverty level can only be done by (1) furnishing them with transportation; (2) having them move to the urban communities; or, (3) convincing employers to locate businesses on or near the reservations."

The statistics available for northwestern California are substantially the same.[26] Indians who testified stated that they would agree with the statistics on unemployment which were furnished by the commission.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs administers a Vocational Education Program in California, and a limited number of California Indians are eligible to participate depending upon available openings. A further limitation is placed upon California Indian participation in this program since federal services are applicable only to those California Indians living "on or near" reservations.

The State Department of Employment initiated a program in 1967 in which they recruited Indians for an outreach, community employment program. Fifteen Indians employed by the Department of Employment work out of district offices of the department as employment community workers assisting the Indians in obtaining training and meaningful work. The MDTA (Manpower Development Training Act) has been used advantageously by these community workers in order to secure training for some Indians.

There is currently an MDTA project underway which is being taught on-site on one reservation. This project was undertaken at the request of several of the reservation chairmen in order to train Indians residing there in construction, operation, and maintenance of recreational campsites. The program is administered by Palomar Junior College, and it is hoped that the Indians who complete their training on the reservations can be employed by the tribes. Their plan, as outlined to the commission, was to have people trained so that they could develop campsites on the reservations which would be properly built and operated and would be appealing to the general public. Public use of these campsites would result in revenue for the tribes.

A number of employment community workers testified that they believe the criteria for establishing eligibility to participate in the MDTA program was unrealistic. They offered several other suggestions for improving the program so that more Indians could benefit. Some of their suggestions were (a) allow an adequate living allowance; (b) change the income criteria because the present standards are too low; (c) make use of schools closer to the trainees' homes in order to avoid disruption of family life; (d) provide more vocational training at the applicant's pace, in better vocational training schools; (e) allow funds for buying tools which are needed for full employment in a trade; and (f) provide a one- or two-week orientation course and indoctrination at the new location for trainees before starting their vocational training.

The key to the solution of the Indian problems, whether in the areas of education, welfare, health, or living conditions, lies in the development of the employment potential of Indians and in the economic development of their land resources.

[26] See Appendix W.

FULL REPORT—URBAN

The Los Angeles Indian population has been guesstimated as being somewhere between a low of 20,000 to a high of 50,000. Some sources have claimed a population as high as 75,000 Indians in the Los Angeles area. Bureau of Indian Affairs' statistics show that more than one-half of *all* Indians relocated by the bureau program have been settled in California.

In one interesting population comparison, using a nationwide population figure of 600,000 Indians, of which 400,000 live on reservations and 200,000 are considered urban Indians, it was shown that 10 to 25 percent of the total U.S. urban Indian population resides in Los Angeles. An additional 20,000 to 30,000 Indians live in the San Francisco, San Jose, and Oakland areas. The impact of such a large Indian population, deficient in areas of education and job skills, is of serious consequence to the local resources.

It is known that the Indians are relatively numerous in Los Angeles, but their actual count is unknown and in developing programs it would be beneficial to know how many Indians there are in Los Angeles. Also, population figures are necessary for financial assistance from the federal level. It can well be argued that problems relating to the relocated Indians are federal problems.

There are numerous Indian organizations in the Los Angeles area, one of which has been in existence since 1935. Two of the organizations have meeting places with permanent addresses. The other organizations meet at members' homes or at other convenient locations. All organizational operations are handicapped by lack of funds which in turn results in inadequate staff, facilities, and programs for serving the Indian population.

Although in several instances the Indians have been criticized for lack of leadership, unity, and organization, Indian groups have united in presenting their problems to various governmental officials and they have testified at numerous hearings in attempting to gain support for solving their problems.

In December 1968 the National Council on Indian Opportunity held hearings in Los Angeles, and at that time Los Angeles Indian leaders presented their problems. After the hearings a number of the Indian representatives met to discuss the possibility of forming a central organization of all the existing Indian groups. Out of these discussions came the birth of the United American Indian Coordinating Council. The council is composed of one member from each of the existing Indian organizations. It hopes to answer the criticisms of lack of unity, organization, and leadership within the Indian community by presenting a united front.

By working together as one organization the council hopes to be more effective in obtaining programs and projects for the individual groups as well as providing strength in their united position.

The Indian leaders see the need for a multipurpose facility to house their activities; a center which could cooperate with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but would be independent of the bureau. The Indians believe that a center would be ineffective if it were operated by the bureau or other governmental agency, because the Indian people have become distrustful of governmental agencies, but primarily because the Indian people want greater Indian involvement and self-determination. They need assistance and funding, as well as professional and technical help.

The envisioned center would provide health services, job referrals, job training, library services, cultural programs, and a multitude of other services. It has been argued that these types of services are already provided by various other agencies. However, the record shows that the services are not effectively utilized by the Indian community and a different approach is necessary. It is argued that the Indian who is in need of help needs a friendly face, but to an Indian a friendly face is an Indian face. For the agencies to be effective, Indian aides should provide all possible services. The Indians envision a center which would provide necessary services using Indian aides, with the assistance and cooperation of existing federal, state, and local agencies.

Problems in the education of the urban Indian have some of their roots at the reservation level. Within the urban setting the Indian students present no visual academic problems, but the record shows that something is lacking within the system. The present state-mandated ethnic surveys are "visual-basis" surveys and the educators do not always recognize the Indian in the school. Therefore, how well he achieves in school, how well he assimilates, how well he stays in school, or what happens to him when he leaves school is often unknown. When an Indian student needs help the school system may not be aware he is an Indian and needs a specialized type of counseling. After he has become an unfavorable statistic, it is too late; the damage has been done.

The Indian students coming to the Los Angeles schools are entering into a completely new and strange situation, and their apprehension is understandable. Many of the students are weak in their usage of the English language. The fact that their cultural background may be in opposition to the new culture often creates problems both in the home and in the school. The cultural conflicts may cause problems in assimilating subject matter. One problem is that they are many times quiet and shy; their problems remaining under the surface and never being identified until it is too late.

The adult student has many of the same problems. However, his education is vocationally oriented. Thousands of Indians are said to have been trained as welders when there is a limited demand for welders. It has been suggested that an arbitrary intelligence ceiling apparently has been placed on the Indians' ability.

School officials see a need for closer cooperation between the State Department of Education and local schools in the field of Indian education. It has been indicated that the state should establish methods of exchanging information between the schools and the

State Department of Education for the development of programs and in-service training, for the selection of textbooks and for solving problems in other areas.

School officials state that available resources are far from adequate to meet the special educational needs of disadvantaged youngsters. Limited state and federal funds have helped, but have not been sufficient to accomplish what needs to be done. Federal funds from Public Law 874 are now restricted in their use to schools close to reservations impacted by Indian students or to schools impacted by students residing on other federal property.

There are no "visible" programs for Indians in the Los Angeles public school system, even though there is considerable federal moneys (i.e., millions of dollars) allocated for the culturally and educationally disadvantaged.

Indications are that there will be a steady increase in Indian students coming to the California urban areas. School officials indicate that advance planning is vitally necessary to accommodate expected continued migration of Indian students to the urban areas, in order to develop proper educational programs for them. In addition to lack of funds, another handicap is that school officials do not have access to information on which to base projections of future Indian enrollments. State assistance is requested in this area of concern.

Conclusion

The State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs urges the various federal, state, and local agencies to make every effort to take advantage of the extensive information in the final report of the State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs, 1969.

The commission acknowledges with deep appreciation the interest which has been shown in its work by widely divergent groups many of whom testified at the hearings. Many others, through correspondence and supplementary reports, have greatly added to the commission's knowledge of these most intricate problems. The commission is also grateful for the wholehearted cooperation it has received and is deeply indebted to officials of the various departments of the State of California who provided expert opinions and assistance to the commission.

ADDENDUM

LAWSUIT FILED AGAINST THE STATE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

On April 25, 1969, the commission and its members were sued by the California Indian Education Association and others (who had as their attorney California Indian Legal Services) in an effort to establish the applicability of the state's "open meeting" and "public record" laws to the meetings of the commission. The commission agreed that these laws applied to it, but denied that it had violated either of them in the past.

During the initial legal maneuvering which followed, a related issue developed concerning the immunity of legislators from civil process. This issue blossomed into a full-fledged lawsuit in its own right, and was eventually settled by a decision of the Court of Appeal, Third District. This decision, which has since been published, held that Legislators *are* immune from civil process during the legislative session in accordance with Article IV, Section 14, of the California Constitution.

Meantime, the original suit in the Superior Court had been held in abeyance. Not long after the decision of the Court of Appeal became final, the commission itself went out of existence. As a result, the Superior Court suit was dismissed as moot on November 24, 1969. No trial on the case ever took place.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 38

Relative to the termination of authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in California.

Filed with Secretary of State, June 15, 1953.

WHEREAS, American Indians, who are citizens of the United States of America, generally remain subject to numerous restrictions on their activities, particularly with respect to land transactions, promulgated and enforced by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and

WHEREAS, The Bureau of Indian Affairs has outlived its usefulness, though its employees, understandably alarmed by the prospect of unemployment, regularly engage in strenuous efforts for self-perpetuation in office; and

WHEREAS, The State of California is able to provide for the well-being of American Indians, as it does for other citizens, by laws of general applicability; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and Congress of the United States to take such steps as are necessary to effect a termination of the authority of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, particularly in the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

APPENDIX B

House Concurrent Resolution 108, 83d Congress, 1st Session

AUGUST 1, 1953.

Whereas it is the policy of Congress, as rapidly as possible, to make the Indians within the territorial limits of the United States subject to the same laws and entitled to the same privileges and responsibilities as are applicable to other citizens of the United States, to end their status as wards of the United States, and to grant them all of the rights and prerogatives pertaining to American citizenship; and

Whereas the Indians within the territorial limits of the United States should assume their full responsibilities as American citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is declared to be the sense of Congress that, at the earliest possible time, all of the Indian tribes and the individual members thereof located within the States of California, Florida, New York, and Texas, and all of the following named Indian tribes and individual members thereof, should be freed from Federal supervision and control and from all disabilities and limitations specially applicable to Oregon, the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin, the Potowatamie Tribe Indians: The Flathead Tribe of Montana, the Klamath Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, and those members of the Chippewa Tribe who are on the Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak. It is further declared to be the sense of Congress that, upon the release of such tribes and individual members thereof from such disabilities and limitations, all offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the States of California, Florida, New York, and Texas and all other offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs whose primary purpose was to serve any Indian tribe or individual Indian freed from Federal supervision should be abolished. It is further declared to be the sense of Congress that the Secretary of the Interior should examine all existing legislation dealing with such Indians, and treaties between the Government of the United States and each such tribe, and report to Congress at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 1, 1954, his recommendations for such legislation as, in his judgment, may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this resolution.

Attest: LYLE O. SNADER,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Attest: J. MARK TRICE,
Secretary of the Senate.

APPENDIX C

Public Law 280—83d Congress Chapter 505—1st Session H. R. 1063

AN ACT

To confer jurisdiction on the States of California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wisconsin, with respect to criminal offenses and civil causes of action committed or arising on Indian reservations within such States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter 53 of title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended by inserting at the end of the chapter analysis preceding section 1151 of such title the following new item:

"1162. State jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in the Indian country."

SEC. 2. Title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended by inserting in chapter 53 thereof immediately after section 1161 a new section, to be designated as section 1162, as follows:

"§ 1162. State jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in the Indian country

"(a) Each of the States listed in the following table shall have jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in the areas of Indian country listed opposite the name of the State to the same extent that such State has jurisdiction over offenses committed elsewhere within the State, and the criminal laws of such State shall have the same force and effect within such Indian country as they have elsewhere within the State:

"State of	Indian country affected
California	All Indian country within the State
Minnesota	All Indian country within the State, except the Red Lake Reservation

Nebraska	All Indian country within the State
Oregon	All Indian country within the State, except the Warm Springs Reservation
Wisconsin	All Indian country within the State, except the Menominee Reservation

"(b) Nothing in this section shall authorize the alienation, encumbrance, or taxation of any real or personal property, including water rights, belonging to any Indian or any Indian tribe, band, or community that is held in trust by the United States or is subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States; or shall authorize regulation of the use of such property in a manner inconsistent with any Federal treaty, agreement, or statute or with any regulation made pursuant thereto; or shall deprive any Indian or any Indian tribe, band, or community of any right, privilege, or immunity afforded under Federal treaty, agreement, or statute with respect to hunting, trapping, or fishing or the control, licensing, or regulation thereof.

"(c) The provisions of sections 1152 and 1153 of this chapter shall not be applicable within the areas of Indian country listed in subsection (a) of this section."

SEC. 3. Chapter 85 of title 28, United States Code, is hereby amended by inserting at the end of the chapter analysis preceding section 1331 of such title the following new item:

"1360. State civil jurisdiction in actions to which Indians are parties."

SEC. 4. Title 28, United States Code, is hereby amended by inserting in chapter 85 thereof immediately after section 1359 a new section, to be designated as section 1360, as follows:

"§ 1360. State civil jurisdiction in actions to which Indians are parties

"(a) Each of the States listed in the following table shall have jurisdiction over civil causes of action between Indians or to which Indians are parties which arise in the areas of Indian country listed opposite the name of the State to the same extent that such State has jurisdiction over other civil causes of action, and those civil laws of such State that are of general application to private persons or private property shall have the same force and effect within such Indian country as they have elsewhere within the State:

"State of	Indian country affected
California	All Indian country within the State
Minnesota	All Indian country within the State, except the Red Lake Reservation
Nebraska	All Indian country within the State
Oregon	All Indian country within the State, except the Warm Springs Reservation
Wisconsin	All Indian country within the State, except the Menominee Reservation

"(b) Nothing in this section shall authorize the alienation, encumbrance, or taxation of any real or personal property, including water rights, belonging to any Indian or any Indian tribe, band, or community that is held in trust by the United States or is subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States; or shall authorize regulation of the use of such property in a manner inconsistent with any Federal treaty, agreement, or statute or with any regulation made pursuant thereto; or shall confer jurisdiction upon the State to adjudicate, in probate proceedings or otherwise, the ownership or right to possession of such property or any interest therein.

"(c) Any tribal ordinance or custom theretofore or hereafter adopted by an Indian tribe, band, or community in the exercise of any authority which it may possess shall, if not inconsistent with any applicable civil law of the State, be given full force and effect in the determination of civil causes of action pursuant to this section."

SEC. 5. Section 1 of the Act of October 5, 1949 (63 Stat. 705, ch. 604), is hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any proceedings heretofore instituted under that section.

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding the provisions of any Enabling Act for the admission of a State, the consent of the United States is hereby given to the people of any State to amend, where necessary, their State constitution or existing statutes, as the case may be, to remove any legal impediment to the assumption of civil and criminal jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of this Act: *Provided,* That the provisions of this Act shall not become effective with respect to such assumption of jurisdiction by any such State until the people thereof have appropriately amended their State constitution or statutes as the case may be.

SEC. 7. The consent of the United States is hereby given to any other State not having jurisdiction with respect to criminal offenses or civil causes of action, or with respect to both, as provided for in this Act, to assume jurisdiction at such time and in such manner as the people of the State shall, by affirmative legislative action, obligate and bind the State to assumption thereof.

APPROVED AUGUST 15, 1953.

APPENDIX D

Senate Joint Resolution No. 4

Memorializing Congress and the President of the United States to refrain from terminating federal control and protection of Indian reservations.

Adopted in the Assembly March 31, 1954 and in the Senate April, 1954.

WHEREAS, There are presently before the Congress of the United States three bills, S. 2749, S. 2515, and H. R. 7322, which would affect Indian tribes, bands, groups, and individual members thereof in California by abolishing the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, by removing federal guardianship, and by terminating supervision over Indian property; and

WHEREAS, The American Indians conveyed their property to the United States Government in exchange for the promise of perpetual federal protection and certain other benefits; and

WHEREAS, The Federal Government set aside certain of the ancestral homelands of the American Indians for their perpetual use and enjoyment; and

WHEREAS, Federal control and protection of Indian reservations has served to prepare the American Indian for transition to a different way of life by continuing on the reservations a culture deeply cherished by the Indians and at the same time permitting tribal members to leave a reservation when they so desire; and

WHEREAS, There are 117 separate Indian reservations in California upon which 40 tribes of American Indians reside; and

WHEREAS, These tribes vary widely in their educational level, and social and economic development and many of them would suffer greatly if federal control and protection of their reservations was terminated; and

WHEREAS, The State of California is not prepared to take over control and protection of the Indians within its boundaries with the results that termination of federal protection will mean that many tribes that are not sufficiently developed economically to fend for themselves will suffer greatly; and

WHEREAS, Federal control and protection of the Indians should be gradually withdrawn as each tribe reaches the proper cultural development to assume responsibilities for its members; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California has not and does not seek to terminate federal control and protection of the Indians; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to continue federal control and protection over the American Indians within California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate of the State of California is authorized to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

APPENDIX E

Senate Joint Resolution No. 32

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 374

Senate Joint Resolution No. 32—Relative to federal policy in regard to Indians in California.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 21, 1969.]

WHEREAS, The Indians of California are virtually excluded from participation in various federal programs and services that are available to other Indians of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California in 1968 adopted Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 requesting full participation of California Indians in all federal programs and services available to Indians of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States in 1953 adopted House Concurrent Resolution No. 108, which became the basis for termination legislation and which expressed a sense of Congress that was imposed upon the Indian people; and

WHEREAS, Some terminated Indian groups and other California Indians wish to reestablish their trust relationship with the federal government; and

WHEREAS, The termination policy of House Concurrent Resolution No. 108 has since been abandoned by Congress in favor of the Indian consent policy expressed in revisions to Public Law 280 and Public Law 85-671; and

WHEREAS, House Concurrent Resolution No. 108 is still interpreted as the guiding policy by some federal agencies and officers in regard to services and programs for California Indians; and

WHEREAS, Many California tribal groups and Indian organizations regard various federal programs and services as a valuable resource that should be available to them; and

WHEREAS, The various federal agencies administering Indian programs for Indians of California should be able to operate their programs in a flexible manner in order to provide a sustained, positive and dynamic Indian policy with the necessary constructive programs and services needed by California Indians; and

WHEREAS, House Concurrent Resolution No. 245 which has been introduced in the Congress of the United States states a new national Indian policy that more clearly expresses the will of the California Indian people; and

WHEREAS, The sense of House Concurrent Resolution No. 245 should be applicable to the Indians of California especially since California is emerging as the state with the largest Indian population; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to establish a policy that insures that California Indians are included to the fullest extent in various federal programs and services that are available to other Indians of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, to the Director of the Division of Indian Health of the United States Public Health Service, to each member of the National Council on Indian Opportunity, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California, in the Congress of the United States, and to the chairmen of the committees of the United States Congress dealing with the subject of this resolution.

APPENDIX F

California Water Code

Section 1241.5

1241.5. The laws of this State with respect to loss of water rights by nonuse, abandonment, prescription, and lack of diligence shall not apply to water rights appurtenant to or for use on any trust land for the period of five years following the conveyance by the United States of an unrestricted title to the land and the water rights appurtenant to or for use on such land.

As used in this section, "trust land" means any land in this State (a) to which the United States holds title in trust for any tribe, band, or other group of Indians, or for any particular Indian; or (b) owned by a particular Indian or any tribe, band, or group of Indians subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States; or (c) held by the United States for the use of Indians in California, but not for any particular tribe, band, or group of Indians, or any particular Indian, if any part of such land is occupied by Indians or their families.

The Legislature hereby finds and declares that because of historical conditions, the Indians of California will not be in a position fully to utilize and to protect water rights owned by them when unrestricted title to trust land is conveyed to them by the United States. A period is required during which the laws with respect to loss of water rights by nonuse, abandonment, prescription, and lack of diligence are suspended with regard to such land and water rights so that they will not lose the benefit of the water rights and the opportunity to make productive utilization of their land. The Legislature further finds and declares that such a suspension of the laws of this State with regard to such water rights is in the public interest and will promote the public welfare since it will promote the economic and social well-being of the Indians and the communities in which they reside and will encourage the self-sufficiency of the Indians.

This section shall become operative upon the enactment of federal legislation authorizing the establishment of a California Indian Water Affairs Commission.

APPENDIX G

Senate Bill No. 288

CHAPTER 120

An act to amend Section 182 of the Civil Code, relating to marriage.

[Approved by Governor May 27, 1969. Filed with Secretary of State May 27, 1969.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 182 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

182. For the purpose of application of the laws of succession set forth in the Probate Code to a decedent, and for the purpose of determining the validity of a marriage under the laws of this state, an alliance entered into prior to 1958, which, by custom of the Indian tribe, band, or group of which the parties to the alliance, or either of them, are members, is commonly recognized in such tribe, band, or group as marriage, is deemed a valid marriage under the laws of this state. In the case of such marriages and for such purpose a separation, which, by custom of the Indian tribe, band, or group of which the separating parties, or either of them, are members, is commonly recognized in such tribe, band, or group as a dissolution of marriage, is deemed a valid divorce under the laws of this state.

APPENDIX H

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 15, 1969

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 17, 1969

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 6

Introduced by Senator Dymally

January 28, 1969

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL EFFICIENCY

Senate Joint Resolution No. 6—Relative to restoration of California Indian lands.

WHEREAS, The federal government has caused certain reservation lands found within the State of Califorina to be removed from Indian use; and

WHEREAS, The Indian people of California have been grossly discriminated against as regards the establishment and preservation of reservations; and

WHEREAS, Most California Indians suffer from extreme poverty; and

WHEREAS, In 1960, Indians constituted that portion of the California population with the lowest income, with 45.2 percent of Indian males earning less than $3,000 per year and 31.6 percent earning less than $2,000 per year; and

WHEREAS, In 1960, Indians possessed the highest unemployment rates of any portion of the California population, with an unemployment rate of 15.1 percent for Indian males (as compared with less than 5 percent for whites); and

WHEREAS, In 1960, 43.3 percent of California Indians 14 years and older had not gone beyond the eighth grade; and

WHEREAS, The 1966 report of the California State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs revealed that most Indian communities suffer from severe problems of substandard housing, unsanitary water, poor roads, and other symptoms of poverty and neglect; and

WHEREAS, National statistics indicate that Indian people suffer from the highest infant mortality rates, highest suicide rates, and shortest lifespans of any group in the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California requests the President and the Congress of the United States to provide that all land set aside in former years for the use of native Cali-

fornia Indians, or promised in the several treaties negotiated in former years, but never made available for Indian use or removed from Indian use after the passage of time, be restored to the native California Indian people forthwith if held by the federal government or, if not, be replaced by equivalent parcels of land from the public domain of the United States found within the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the State of California requests that the Public Land Law Review Commission carefully consider Indian claims to land ~~taken from the Indian people by the federal government~~ and that the commission study the feasibility of making significant portions of the public lands of the United States available to American Indian people in order to meet the needs of a growing population; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the chairman of the committees of the United States Congress dealing with the subject of this resolution, to the Secretary of the Interior, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to the Public Land Law Review Commission.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SJR 6, as amended, Dymally (Gov. Eff.). Restoration of Indian lands.

Requests federal government to restore land held by it to California Indians, or that they be given equivalent parcels of land from lands held by U.S. Requests that Public Land Law Review Commission consider Indian land claims and study feasibility of making public lands available to them to meet demands of growing population.

Sen. Fin.—No; W. & M.—No.

APPENDIX I

Senate Joint Resolution No. 16

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 270

Senate Joint Resolution No. 16—Relative to lands for the Washoe Indian Tribe.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 2, 1969.]

WHEREAS, The Legislature is concerned with the public health, safety and welfare of all the citizens of California; and

WHEREAS, The Washoe Indian Tribe residing in and around Woodfords, Alpine County, California, are living in an overcrowded condition, in vastly substandard housing with inadequate water and sanitation facilities, on public and private land; and

WHEREAS, These existing conditions are matters affecting the Washoe Tribe's health, safety and welfare; and

WHEREAS, Under the existing conditions it is impossible to make community improvements, or to participate in and develop community programs, particularly housing; and

WHEREAS, The Washoe Tribe has expressed a united desire to acquire a land transfer from the public domain where they can build a community; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Supervisors of the County of Alpine, State of California, on the third day of September, 1968, passed and adopted a resolution in support of a land transfer; and

WHEREAS, Legislation has been introduced in the Congress of the United States to declare that the United States holds in trust for the Washoe Indian Tribe certain lands in Alpine County, California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation pertaining to the lands for the Washoe Indian Tribe; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the chairmen of the committees of the United States Congress dealing with the subject of this resolution, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

APPENDIX J

Senate Bill No. 1397

CHAPTER 1380

An act to add Article 14 (commencing with Section 429.30) to Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 1 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to health services, and making an appropriation therefor.

[Approved by Governor September 2, 1969. Filed with Secretary of State September 2, 1969.]

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Article 14 (commencing with Section 429.30) is added to Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 1 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

Article 14. Indian Health Service

429.30. The State Department of Public Health shall maintain a program for Indians and their families, consisting of:

(a) Studies of the health and health services for Indians and their families throughout the state.

(b) Technical and financial assistance to local agencies concerned with the health of Indians and their families.

(c) Coordination with similar programs of the federal government, other states, and voluntary agencies.

429.31. The department may contract and cooperate with local governmental agencies and voluntary nonprofit organizations in connection with the development of local health programs for Indians and their families.

SEC. 2. The sum of thirty-two thousand one hundred seventeen dollars ($32,117) is hereby appropriated from the General Fund to the State Department of Public Health for expenditure by the

department during the 1969–1970 fiscal year pursuant to the provisions of Article 14 (commencing with Section 429.30) of Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Division 1 of the Health and Safety Code, as enacted by Section 1 of this act.

APPENDIX K

SENATE BILL No. 1114

Introduced by Senators Harmer, Alquist, Beilenson, Bradley, Burgener, Carrell, Coombs, Danielson, Deukmejian, Dolwig, Grunsky, Kennick, Lagomarsino, Petris, Richardson, Schmitz, Schrade, Sherman, Stevens, Stiern, Way, and Whetmore

(Coauthors: Assemblymen Belotti, Brown, Burke, Chappie, Crandall, Davis, Duffy, Garcia, Gonsalves, Ray E. Johnson, Ketchum, MacGillivray, McGee, Milias, Mobley, Monagan, Moorhead, Mulford, Ralph, Roberti, Stacey, Unruh, Vasconcellos, Veysey, Z'berg, and Zenovich)

April , 1969

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL EFFICIENCY

An act to add Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 8110) to Division 1 of Title 2 of, and to repeal Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 8110) of Division 1 of Title 2 of, the Government Code, relating to Indian affairs.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 8110) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 2. Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 8110) is added to Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, to read:

CHAPTER 2.5. CALIFORNIA INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

8110. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that it is in the public interest to establish a state agency which will be directly concerned with, and responsive to, the problems and needs of the American Indians residing in California, and which will be particularly concerned with, and responsive to, the unique problems that confront the Indians who reside on a reservation or rancheria in this state.

8111. There is in the state government a California Indian Affairs Commission.

8112. As used in this chapter, "commission" means the California Indian Affairs Commission.

8113. The commission shall consist of 12 members appointed as follows:

(a) The Director of Social Welfare.

(b) The Director of Public Health.

(c) The Director of Education.

(d) The Director of Employment.

(e) Two Members of the Senate, appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules.

(f) Two Members of the Assembly, appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly.

(g) Four representatives of the reservation or rancheria Indian community, appointed by the Governor pursuant to the provisions of Section 8118.

8114. The four Members of the Legislature appointed to the commission pursuant to subdivisions (e) and (f) of Section 8113 shall meet with, and participate in the activities of, the commission to the extent that such participation is not incompatible with their respective positions as Members of the Legislature. For the purposes of this chapter, such Members of the Legislature shall constitute a joint interim investigating committee on the subject of this chapter, and as such shall have the power and duties imposed upon such committees by the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly.

8115. The Director of Social Welfare, the Director of Public Health, the Director of Education, the Director of Employment and the four Members of the Legislature shall meet together as soon as is practicable upon their appointment to the commission in order to appoint an advisory committee, hereinafter referred to as the "committee," which shall consist of seven members, all of whom shall be American Indians residing in California.

8116. As its first order of business, the committee shall select and prepare, and submit to the Governor for his final selection and appointment to the commission pursuant to the provisions of Section 8118, a list of names of eight or more persons who shall be Indians residing on a reservation or rancheria in California consisting of:

(a) At least two such persons residing in the northern section of the state;

(b) At least two such persons residing in the central section of the state;

(c) At least two such persons residing in the southern section of the state; and

(d) At least two such persons selected at large from the reservation and rancheria Indian communities in the state.

8117. The committee shall advise the commission with respect to any matter within the scope of this chapter, and shall serve at the pleasure of the commission. Section 11009 of the Government Code is applicable to the committee.

8118. The Governor shall select four persons from the list of names submitted by the committee pursuant to Section 8116, one person from each of the four categories described in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (d) of that section, and shall appoint such persons to the commission.

8119. Any vacancy on the commission shall be filled by the appointing authority and, with respect to filling those positions on the commission held by representatives of the Indian community, in the manner prescribed in Sections 8116 and 8118.

8120. Each member of the commission shall be entitled to receive his actual necessary expenses while on official business of the commission.

8121. The chairman of the commission shall be elected by the commission from among the commission members.

8122. The commission shall appoint a secretary and may employ such employees as it deems necessary to carry out its functions under this chapter. It may also incur necessary expenses to effectuate its purposes.

8123. The commission shall carry on a continuing study of the problems of the American Indians residing in California, with particular emphasis on the unique problems that confront the Indians who reside on a reservation or rancheria, and shall study such other problems including, but not limited to, those presented by the termination of federal control over Indian affairs, the operation, effect, administration, enforcement, and needed revision of any and all state laws pertaining to the Indians and the three relocation centers in California and shall report its findings, together with any suggested legislation, to the Governor and to the Legislature not later than the fifth legislative day of each regular session of the Legislature.

The commission is further charged with the duty of actively seeking resolution under existing law of the problems which confront the American Indians residing in this state.

8124. The commission has the following additional powers and duties:

(a) To contract with such other agencies, public or private, as it deems necessary for the rendition and affording of such services, facilities, studies, and reports to the commission as will best assist it to carry out the purposes for which it is created.

(b) To cooperate with and secure the cooperation of county, city, city and county, and other local agencies in investigating any matter within the scope of this chapter.

(c) To reports its findings and recommendations to the Governor, the Legislature, and to the people from time to time and at any time, not later than provided in Section 8116.

(d) To do any and all other things necessary or convenient to enable it fully and adequately to exercise its powers, perform its duties, and accomplish the objects and purposes of this chapter.

8125. This act shall be operative until October 1, 1975, and shall thereafter be of no force or effect.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1114, as introduced, Harmer (Gov. Eff.). Indian affairs.

Adds Ch. 2.5 (commencing with Sec. 8110), Div. 1, Title 2, Gov.C., repeals Ch. 2.5 (commencing with Sec. 8110), Div. 1, Title 2, Gov.C.

Abolishes State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs. Creates California Indian Affairs Commission and prescribes its powers and duties. Provides for advisory committee of the commission.

Specifies that the act shall be operative until October 1, 1975.

Vote—Majority; Appropriation—No; Sen. Fin.—Yes; W. & M. —Yes.

APPENDIX L

JOHN L. HARMER
Twenty-First Senatorial District

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
SENATE

September 9, 1969

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
Governor's Office
State Capitol

My Dear Governor:

You may remember that on the morning of Thursday, August 7th, we met in your office to discuss the fact that the State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs would go out of existence as of October 1st of this year. At that time I suggested to you the possibility of your appointing a Governor's Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs to replace the commission which is going out of existence.

It was my hope that someone could be assigned from the Human Relations Agency to act on a full-time staff position to work with your own Governor's Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs.

As the commission's life is now coming to a close, it becomes increasingly evident that there is a tremendous need for some continuing liaison between the Indian citizens of California and various state and federal agencies. There also is an extreme need for someone to be able to act as spokesman for these Indian people. Ironically those who worked most progressively to destroy the existence of the commission now realize the mistake they have made and are increasingly concerned about the fact that with the disappearance of the commission there will be no one to fulfill this function.

It would be my hope that by now a decision could have been reached as to whether or not you could appoint such a Governor's Advisory Commission with a full-time executive secretary who is a staff member of the Human Relations Agency through whom the increasing programs and concerns for the Indian people could be coordinated. As I mentioned in our conversation, I am prepared to submit to you a number of names of qualified Indian people from throughout the state who could work effectively with you as members of this commission.

I can not over emphasize the importance of a decision on this matter as soon as is possible. The need for this commission is critical and I have every hope that you would be able to use your office to continue the liaison between the Indian people of the state and various federal and state agencies. At your convenience I would be pleased to discuss the matter with you further or with Spencer Williams.

Yours very truly,

JOHN L. HARMER

JLH:gy
cc: Spencer Williams
Advisory Commission on
Indian Affairs

APPENDIX M

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT
409 K St., P.O. Box 994, Eureka, Calif. 95501

July 23, 1969

SENATOR HARMER
State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs
Rm. 425 Forum Bldg.
1107 Ninth St.
Sacramento, Calif.

I am an Employment Community Worker with the California Department of Employment, working with Indians in Humboldt County to improve their economic and general welfare. I am concerned with the arbitrary physical requirements for law enforcement positions which eliminate from competition the majority of Indians in Humboldt County.

The job specifications for Humboldt County Deputy Sheriff specify that individuals must be between 5′ 7″ and 6′ 4″ in height, with a minimum weight of 150 pounds, weight in proportion to height. The California Highway Patrol has similar requirements.

With few exceptions, Indian males are shorter than the prescribed minimum height or proportionately heavier. These requirements are based on physical characteristics of ethnic groups other than Indians of this area.

My point is, our local Indians face discriminatory physical specifications, and as a result, a significant portion of this vocational field is denied them.

I feel this situation should be corrected with the shortest possible delay and in any event, before more openings in this vocational field are listed.

LENA MCCOVEY
Employment Community Worker

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STATE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS
Room 425 Forum Building, 1107 Ninth Street
Sacramento, California 95814

August 26, 1969

Mr. GORDON CRONENBERGER
Personnel Director
Humboldt County Civil Service Commission
County Offices
Eureka, California 95501

Dear Mr. Cronenberger:

Senator John L. Harmer, Chairman, State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs, is in receipt of a letter relating to the interest and welfare of Indians in Humboldt County, concerning physical fitness requirements in job specifications for Humboldt County Deputy Sheriff positions.

The Indians believe the present standards on physical requirements eliminate most Indians indigenous to the area and are, therefore, discriminatory to a particular ethnic group of people.

After consultation with the Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training, it is realized that the establishment of standards rests within the jurisdiction of the Humboldt County Civil Service Commission.

Being aware that most standards are established by utilizing statistics and all other information available as well as the considered opinion of the medical examiner, the above described complaint, because of its virtue and merit in this instance, appears to invite reconsideration and review of the standards with the possibility of revision.

We solicit a review of the standards established in Humboldt County for the physical requirements of law enforcement officers by the local governing agency of Humboldt County.

We request that a consideration of the Indians' interest and capabilities be considered a part of the deliberations.

A report of your review and your recommendations would be appreciated. Please send to:

Senator JOHN L. HARMER
Chairman
State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs
State Capitol, Room 4081
Sacramento, California 95814

Sincerely,

BERENICE PATE
Executive Secretary

COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT
EUREKA, CALIFORNIA 95501

September 3, 1969

Ms. BERENICE PATE
Executive Secretary
State Advisory Comm. on Indian Affairs
Room 425, Forum Building
1107 Ninth Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Ms. Pate:

In response to your letter of August 26, this will inform you that the Humboldt County Board of Supervisors referred to the letter from Mrs. Lena McCovey to the Humboldt County Human Rights Commission on August 6, 1969.

I will be happy to furnish you with a copy of the Human Rights Commission report upon their reaching a decision on this matter.

Sincerely,
GORDON CRONENBERGER
Personnel Director
GC/nh

May 19, 1969

Same letter was sent to:

1. Senator John L. Harmer, Rm. 4081, State Capitol Bldg., Sac. 95814 (for getting the gas for the National Guard)
2. Mr. Frank Satica, Gold Run Road, Susanville 96130 (for the earth fill)
3. California National Guard, 112th Engr. Co., Fairgrounds, Susanville 96130 (for the transportation of the earth fill)
4. Mr. Mario Vial, Director of Pub. Works, Susanville 96130 (for the loader & leveler)

Please accept our appreciation for the help you rendered in our park-playground project on the Susanville Indian Rancheria. This project has been in the offing for so long that it is encouraging to at least accomplish what was done last weekend. The project will not only benefit the Indian children, but will benefit any child who so desires to play there.

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) FREDA C. OWENS, *Chairwoman*
Susanville Indian Rancheria
P. O. Box 754
Susanville, California 96130
cc: BIA, Sac

APPENDIX N

Senate Joint Resolution No. 26

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 271
Senate Joint Resolution No. 26—Relative to Sherman Institute.

[Filed with Secretary of State August 5, 1969.]

WHEREAS, The Legislature is concerned with the educational opportunities of California students; and

WHEREAS, California Indians, as well as Indians of other states, are students at Sherman Institute, a Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding school, in Riverside, California; and

WHEREAS, Indian students require, desire and are entitled to educational opportunities on a parity with other students throughout the State of California; and

WHEREAS, Equal educational opportunities, equal educational facilities, curriculum, personnel, services, and direction must be obtained; and

WHEREAS, The physical plant, curriculum, and faculty training of Sherman Institute do not meet the minimum standards required in California for accreditation; and

WHEREAS, Sherman Institute's library is outdated and inadequate as a reference library in that it is deficient in both number and quality of recommended books and other resource material necessary to meet the students' educational needs; and

WHEREAS, There is insufficient personnel at Sherman Institute to provide the students with an equal educational opportunity in the areas of instruction, counseling, coaching, and extracurricular activities at the school; and

WHEREAS, Funds for clothing and travel for needy Indian students are not available at Sherman Institute, although funds are provided for this purpose at other federal Indian schools; and

WHEREAS, The most effective schools are those which are governed by school boards that reflect the attitudes of the students' parent; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to provide for an emergency appropriation to Sherman Institute to enable the school to bring its physical plant up to standards necessary for accreditation, to improve the school's library system, to obtain adequate personnel, and to provide adequate services and to budget funds on a continuing basis to insure Sherman Institute's ability to maintain its facilities, curriculum, personnel and services at a level necessary to meet the Indian students' educational needs and to establish an all-Indian school board to direct the school's program; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the chairmen of the committees of the United States Congress dealing with the subject of this resolution, to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

APPENDIX O

SUMMARY

BIG VALLEY RANCHERIA ANALYSIS

The analysis showed that almost one-half of the Big Valley distributees had sold their land and a majority of the transactions concerning these sales are being questioned in court. Nine other transactions may result in the Indian owners eventually losing their land.

The community property of the rancheria is held by the Big Valley Village Association, an association formed for the purpose. Each of the original distributees received a 1/67 undivided interest in the property. Because of the many distributees, their unfamiliarity with associations and California corporate laws, there is serious question over the adequacy of the association to hold or develop the land. Problems have developed concerning: title insurance, taxes, improvement, collection of assessments, and lack of funds for development.

Admission to Sherman Indian High School was sought for some Big Valley Indian students, but terminated Indians are no longer eligible for admission to federal Indian schools.

The Indians in accepting termination did in fact end their status as Indians. This result not previously understood by most of the Indians, is of grave concern to those now terminated.

APPENDIX P

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF COMPENSATORY EDUCATION

BUREAU OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS

721 Capitol Mall

Sacramento

AMERICAN INDIAN STUDENTS AND SCHOOL PERSONNEL

(Racial and Ethnic Survey of California Public Schools, Fall 1966 and Fall 1967)

A. Students reported (other than adult and junior college), totals by county:

COUNTY	1966	1967	COUNTY	1966	1967
Alameda	543	597	Placer	87	89
Alpine	68	58	Plumas	114	126
Amador	43	53	Riverside	520	513
Butte	200	227	Sacramento	237	266
Calaveras	41	32	San Benito	--	1
Colusa	17	18	San Bernardino	335	641
Contra Costa	230	217	San Diego	685	731
Del Norte	314	289	San Francisco	148	170
El Dorado	28	53	San Joaquin	94	78
Fresno	395	424	San Luis Obispo	40	57
Glenn	60	54	San Mateo	116	162
Humboldt	1,014	1,011	Santa Barbara	78	68
Imperial	280	275	Santa Clara	305	388
Inyo	399	398	Santa Cruz	38	47
Kern	222	203	Shasta	333	384
Kings	70	66	Sierra	18	23
Lake	145	134	Siskiyou	304	315
Lassen	101	102	Solano	85	103
Los Angeles	2,143	2,322	Sonoma	307	333
Madera	110	133	Stanislaus	98	166
Marin	36	45	Sutter	17	18
Mariposa	70	68	Tehama	45	60
Mendocino	409	477	Trinity	29	44
Merced	40	46	Tulare	271	296
Modoc	49	78	Tuolumne	65	65
Mono	56	52	Ventura	89	109
Monterey	131	111	Yolo	58	43
Napa	20	37	Yuba	62	44
Nevada	15	12			
Orange	320	360	TOTAL	12,138	13,292

	1966	1967
B. Adult students reported (other than junior college), state total:	537	729
C. Junior college students reported, state totals:		
Classes for adults	182	131
Graded classes	749	719
TOTAL	931	850
D. All students reported, state total:	13,606	14,871
E. Certificated personnel reported, state totals:		
Teachers	184	205
Administrators	15	19
Other certificated	11	24
TOTAL	210	248

APPENDIX Q

MODEL OF AN EDUCATIONAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT PROGRAM FOR CALIFORNIA INDIAN CHILDREN

By JOSEPH MIRCI, *Principal*
Hoffer Elementary School

Banning Unified School District
161 West Williams Street
Banning, California 92220
Telephone: 714-849-4786
J. Donald Dorough, *Superintendent*
Mrs. Jan Chittends, *Project Director*
Level of funding: $10,000

The problem and its statewide significance were to determine a better and more effective means for educating the California Indian child.

The specific objectives of this project were:

—To assess the educational program for Indian children in existence in the schools in the three Counties of Riverside, San Diego and Imperial

—To interpret the educational needs of the Indian children from the data derived from the assessment

—To develop guidelines for initiating and implementing effective programs for educating the Indian children

—To determine the necessity for creating a position in the state department for a consultant who would coordinate programs and funding of projects for the Indians

—To gain a closer working relationship between the Indian parents and the schools.

Procedures Followed

At the submission of the project, it was the intention to involve the Indians as much as possible. After receiving notification of the acceptance of the project, we were informed that the Ad Hoc Committee on California Indian Education was meeting at the University of California at Riverside. Through one of the local members of the Committee, permission was granted to attend the conference and to meet with the chairman of the organization, Mr. David Risling, Jr. After conferring with Mr. Risling and explaining the project, permission was given to present it to the executive committee who gave their support.

The Ad Hoc Committee then worked very closely with the project in making recommendations for individual Indians to act as the advisors. These Indians represented the various tribal councils from the reservations within the three counties and cooperated in helping select questions that would be appropriate. They also selected the Indian interviewers who would be employed to conduct the survey on the reservations. The parents who were selected to be interviewed were chosen by securing the tribal roles and by taking a random sampling of all parents who had children attending public schools.

Meetings were scheduled with the committee and from these evolved a list of specific items that were contained in the questionnaire. After the basic organization, the pilot project was conducted on the Mo-

rongo Reservation by one of the Indian interviewers. From this sampling came recommendations of improvement that helped to simplify and to make changes that appeared as the final instrument.

Training sessions were conducted at Pala and Quechan Reservations for the selected interviewers. The purpose of these sessions was to acquaint them with the the questions and procedures for interviewing the parents.

In addition to the questionnaires for the reservations, the chairman of the Indian Youth for Better Education was employed to interview counselors, teachers and administrators in all districts that educated Indian students.

The results were tabulated and put into a report form so they could be presented at the regional conferences which were conducted at Banning and Fallbrook in early May. Indian leaders from the southern part of California and the chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on California Indian Education, Mr. Risling, were in attendance and were informed of the findings of the Indian research group. The conference took the project findings which had been tabulated in raw scores and percentage scores and presented them to the audience for their information and discussion. Mr. Risling then spoke on the study at both conferences.

Data Collected

Data collected from the project reflected the opinions and attitudes of the Indians and educators as they related to Indian education. Probably for the first time Indian parents gave their views willingly which came about by using Indian interviewers whom the parents knew and trusted. The information divulged that the Indian parents are interested in the education of their children and are aware that for the most part they are underachieving. They desire that extra instruction be given in those areas in which their children are having the most difficulty.

Communication with the school is very poor. Most Indian parents do not meet with school personnel nor do they attend school functions such as school board, P.T.A. or other school meetings.

There is a concern that the state texts do not give a true picture of the Indian as he is today. In most school texts the historical aspects are given, and they are slanted depicting the Indian in an unfavorable light.

A large percentage of parents also indicated that they are not familiar with the role of the school counselor. In a number of instances those that are familiar expressed dissatisfaction upon having their children programmed into a vocational field rather than toward a college preparatory course.

The school personnel also voiced a concern in regard to Indian education. They are aware that Indian students are underachieving, but they are unable to give them more extra help than is offered at the school due to the lack of funds. They do not differentiate their program for the Indian student, although some voiced the opinion that changes should be made to compensate for cultural differences.

Information regarding scholarships and funds for Indian students revealed that there was no central information source for the schools. The schools indicated that they had to seek out the knowledge from whatever source they could which resulted in its being varied and sporadic.

Project Success

The success of the project manifested itself in various ways. Specific information was collected from the questions asked, but one outstanding result was the effect it had on the parents, the interviewers and the educators. Prior to this procedure of having their own people do the survey, the Indians were very reserved and withdrawn. Contact was at a minimum with both the Indians and the schools, but when confronted with the questions from the assessment both became more aware that there were problems and that there were measures that could be taken to resolve them. The Indian parents began to visit the schools to discuss situations that had arisen; they also began to take more interest in the operation and administration of schools by visiting the school boards and participating in their meetings.

The Indians have voiced a desire in many locales to select a liaison person to keep in contact with the schools to help better relationships and to help improve the instructional program as it relates to the Indian children.

The schools have taken avantage of the parents participating more actively in school affairs by improving the lines of communication. They are more cognizant that they have an Indian population in the school and must give them consideration in the planning of the curriculum and creating good public relations.

Statewide Benefits

This study has indicated that the Indians have the desire and the ability to give positive direction for improving education as it relates to the Indian. The Indians are much aware of their educational needs, and the educators should meet with them to discuss and to help resolve the problems.

The enthusiasm and the determination to take positive action displayed by the Indian leaders and participants in the project should be capitalized on. They have the rapport with the Indian population to aid in helping resolve situations which could arise.

The results of this study should serve as an aid to help school districts in planning more effective programs for the Indian children through the cooperative efforts of the Indian parents and the school districts.

Recommendations

Recommendations from the project are directed toward the schools, counties and the State Department of Education:

Schools should have teachers, counselors and administrators visit the reservations and homes of Indian students; educate the parents on routine procedures, such as school policies, curriculum and procedures of the school board; offer academic and vocational counseling; take field trips where Indian students can witness jobs in action; involve Indians in school and dis-

trict projects; encourage parents to visit schools and see their children at work; and initiate programs on the reservations to help students in areas of need.

Counties should include the designation of person within the county to pass on information to the school districts regarding Indian education and through direct contact with liaison persons among the Indians.

The *State Department* should create a state coordinator post. There is a need for a person in this position who is aware of the problems relating to the Indian. This job may be described as instituting channels of communications whereby problems, programs and procedures of various groups concerned with Indian education could be discussed; there should be a correlating of studies that have been made throughout the state to avoid duplication and to prepare for more comprehensive studies.

The *State Department* should also prepare and submit to all agencies on a continuing basis an annotated bibliography of books, films, and other media on Indian subjects to the county superintendents of schools for distribution to schools and public libraries; and direct communication to the schools informing them of all awards, grants and scholarships available to students of Indian parentage.

APPENDIX R

Senate Joint Resolution No. 3

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 49

Senate Joint Resolution No. 3—Relative to the reinstitution of federal services for California Indians.

[Filed with Secretary of State April 2, 1968.]

WHEREAS, The Indians of California have been excluded from various federal programs and services available to all other Indians of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California in 1953 adopted Assembly Joint Resolution No. 38 and is now clarifying its position with respect to the full participation of California Indians in all federal programs and services available to Indians of the United States; and

WHEREAS, For many years the State of California received three hundred eighteen thousand five hundred dollars ($318,500) as its share of federal moneys allocated to Indian education under the "Johnson-O'Malley Act"; and

WHEREAS, Congress, in the late 1950's, increased federal programs and resources for Indian education; and

WHEREAS, California Indians were precluded from sharing in the increased federal moneys expended for Indian education under the "Johnson-O'Malley" program nor have they, in fact, received any aid under such program since 1958; and

WHEREAS, Congress appropriated for the 1967–1968 fiscal year nine million five hundred thousand dollars ($9,500,000) for "Johnson-O'Malley" programs, over one million dollars ($1,000,000) of which would have been received by the State of California had it retained its previous percentage share of such funds; and

WHEREAS, There is an actual demonstrated need for the reactivation of the "Johnson-O'Malley" program in California, as evidenced by the fact that the State of California has not enacted adequate programs to meet Indian needs and by the 1966 Report of the California State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs which documents the appallingly high dropout rate for Indian students; and

WHEREAS, Federal funds received by school districts in California under Public Law 81-874 (which authorizes supplemental payments to school districts receiving school children from nearby federal facilities) is not an adequate substitute for "Johnson-O'Malley" funds because: (1) funds received pursuant to Public Law 81-874 become part of the local school district's general fund and are not earmarked for special Indian programs; and (2) funds received pursuant to Public Law 81-874 are tied to Indians in federally impacted areas and thus do not benefit rural Indians; and

WHEREAS, There are many California Indian children who might benefit from schools for Indians and who might qualify under the admission criteria promulgated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and

WHEREAS, In 1955, responsibility for Indian health passed from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and

WHEREAS, The Public Health Service succeeded to, and continued, the policy of withdrawal embarked upon by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Public Health Service medical services programs were phased out in the 1950's; and

WHEREAS, Although the Public Health Service still administers a health and sanitation program for California Indians, it recognizes that unmet medical needs exist among the rural California Indians; and

WHEREAS, While the California State Department of Public Health recently received a United States Public Health Service contract grant to develop a pilot Indian health aid training program, medical "outreach" programs are urgently required for the California Indians; and

WHEREAS, Under Public Law 84-959, the Bureau of Indian Affairs operates a vocational training and relocation program for Indians in California, however, the funds received under such program primarily benefit out-of-state Indians whom the Bureau is relocating and training for jobs in California; and

WHEREAS, Under Public Law 84-959, eligibility is limited to those residing "on or near" reservations, and many California Indians, in need of vocational training services, are nonreservation and are thus ineligible for training; and

WHEREAS, Eligibility requirements under Public Law 84-959 achieve substantial fairness in other states which have large reservations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to provide for the full financial participation by California Indians in all federal programs, to require that all schools for Indians be made available to California Indians, that

"outreach" medical services programs be provided for the California Indians, that Public Law 84-959 be amended to remove the requirement of living "on or near" a reservation, and thereby make available federal vocational training services to all California Indians, and to reinstitute and expand the "Johnson-O'Malley" contract funds for the education of California Indians; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and to the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
State Education Building, 721 Capitol Mall, Sacramento 95814

August 11, 1969

MR. WILLIAM E. FINALE
Director, Sacramento Area Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, California 95825

Dear Mr. Finale:

The Department of Education has given due consideration to the establishment of a unit within the Division of Instruction for providing a necessary focus on services particularly related to Indian education throughout the California public schools.

On June 6, the following budget (Item A) for this program was developed. It was considered as a minimum adequate budget for the functions the interested parties and groups have desired for some time.

A. Proposed Budget

Personnel Services:		
Salaries and Wages:		
Director (assistant bureau chief)	$21,004	
Consultant (program development)	17,700	
Steno II	6,842	
Total Salaries and Wages	$45,546	
Staff Benefits	4,765	
Total, Personnel Services		$50,311
Operating Expenses:		
Total, Operating Expenses and Equipment		19,598
TOTAL, Proposed Budget for Indian Education Unit		$69,909

As you will recall, the Department of Education has been unable to assure that the funds would be available to finance this complete unit, either for 1969–70 or succeeding years. Recent state administrative directives requiring as much as a 20 per cent reduction in state-funded positions for the department have created further barriers.

We are proposing, therefore, that the $35,000 of federal funds mentioned in your letter to me dated April 18, 1969, be released to the Department of Education immediately so that a beginning may be made on this urgent matter on a reduced basis prior to the close of this fiscal year. The following budget (Item B) has been developed for this purpose.

B. Reduced Budget

Personnel Services:		
Salaries and Wages:		
Consultant	$17,700	
Steno II	3,421	
Total Salaries and Wages	$21,121	
Staff Benefits	2,396	
Total, Personnel Services		$23,517
Operating Expenses		11,483
TOTAL, Reduced Budget for Indian Education Unit		$35,000

It is our intent to seek funds from other sources to expand the reduced budget to that represented in Item A for 1970–71 so that the program may be fully implemented as originally intended in future years. In responding to this request for the release of $35,000, the following activities (Item C), which are currently provided, deserve consideration as state contributions and/or effort.

C. Current Related Department of Education Activities

Division of Compensatory Education

1. *Consultant in Intergroup Relations*

No specific duties in program budget related to Indian education. However, 5–7 per cent of working time is devoted to consultation with school districts, agencies, and individuals concerned with Indian education and related activities such as the racial and ethnic survey of American Indian pupil enrollment.

$1,300.00

2. *Bureau of Professional Development*

This bureau has established a teacher aide preservice education program for 20 Indian teacher aides to work with teachers in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties where classes have a high percentage of Indian children enrolled.

$35,052.00

Division of Public School Administration

Consultant in Child Welfare and Attendance

No specific duties in program budget related to Indians. About 5 per cent of time devoted to representing Dr. Rafferty, Superintendent of Public Instruction, in activities related to the Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs, answering inquiries about Indians to interested persons and agencies interested in Indian education.

$1,000.00

Division of Instruction

No single person assigned to instructional programs in Indian education. Division personnel have been active in reviewing proposed projects specifically oriented to Indian education.

a. ESEA, *Title V*

(2 projects proposed, 1 of which was approved)
"Educational Needs Assessment Program For California Indian Children"—Banning Unified School District

The purpose of this project was to assess existing education programs for Indian children, interpret educational needs, develop guidelines for implementing and initiating programs, and to determine the necessity for a consultant in Indian Education in the State Department of Education to coordinate programs for Indians and to gain a closer relationship with Indian parents and the schools.

$10,000.00

b. ESEA, *Title III*
"Supplemental Education for Indians in Rural and Reservation Areas"—Bishop, California. Inyo County Superintendent of Schools

The purpose of this project was to establish a study center on the Bishop Indian Reservation to supplement the formal education program. It provided an environment in the Indian community available to students and adults where they could receive help with personal and educational problems from professional personnel.

$68,190.00

c. ESEA, *Title III*
"Project to Rebuild Academic and Leadership Skills"—Ukiah Unified School District

The prime objective of the program is to increase student interest in attending and completing high school, with emphasis being placed on involvement of Indian students. Other objectives sought are: Greater acceptance of the values and culture of minority youth; greater involvement of the students in school functions and closer identification of students with schools; reduction of student tendencies to isolation; assistance of elementary school teachers and students by high school students acting as teacher aides; and greater parent interest and participation in school affairs.

$27,131.00

d. ESEA, *Title VII*
"Ukiah Indian, Mexican-American Bilingual-Bicultural Program"—Ukiah Unified School District

The philosophical principle underlying this project is that intelligent and orderly progress toward economic self-sufficiency and participation in the mainstream of the American economic and social system must rest on education and self-confidence born from education, and on the realization by both minority and majority cultures of the attitudes, mores and problems inherent in every segment of our society. The purpose of the project is to develop a bilingual-bicultural curriculum available to Mexican-American, Indian (Pomo), and Anglo children, grades K–6; to recruit, train and utilize teacher aides; to stimulate community interest in Indian and Mexican-American culture.

$54,096.00

e. ESEA, *Title V*
Project in Alpine County

The purpose of this project was to provide counseling and testing to the students in Alpine Unified School District.

$3,500.00

In view of the plans and activities outlined above, I hope you will be able to secure prompt action to release the $35,000 at this time. Future contact relating to any contract or other procedures may be made with Mr. Eugene Gonzales, Chief, Division of Instruction, who will be administering the proposed unit.

Sincerely,
MAX RAFFERTY

RHJ:ms
cc: Dr. Everett Calvert
Mr. Ray Johnson
Dr. Wilson Riles
Mr. Eugene Gonzales
Mr. Jack Erikson
Mr. Peter Mysing
Mr. Wes Barker

APPENDIX S

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Sacramento Area Office, 2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, California 95825

August 22, 1969

HON. MAX RAFFERTY
Superintendent of Public Instruction
721 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Rafferty:

Following your letter of August 11, 1969 and subsequent telephone conversations with your office and my Washington Office, I have been able to arrange for the $35,000 requested to initiate an Indian Education Unit under the Johnson-O'Malley program.

I share your disappointment that the State of California will not be able to provide any financial support during F.Y. 1970. The Indian people of California are long past the stage where they would accept a permanent go-it-alone effort by the Federal Government on their behalf.

However, I agree that we should make the best of the situation and proceed under the reduced budget proposed as outlined in your letter of August 11. Your commitment to seek matching state funds so that the unit can be adequately staffed starting next July is a significant factor in arriving at this decision.

Since time is short and the project is so small this first year, I suggest that we proceed under a simple contract form, rather than wait until a comprehensive state plan can be developed. If this is acceptable to you, I will have my staff contact Mr. Gonzales immediately to work it out.

Sincerely yours,
Wesley L. Barker
Acting Area Director

cc: Mr. Eugene Gonzales, Chief, Div. of Instruction, State Dept. Educ., Sacramento, Calif.

Mr. Jack T. Erikson, State Dept. Educ., Sacramento, Calif.
State Advisory Commission on Indian Affairs, Sacramento, Calif.
Mr. Glenn Lundeen, Br. Public School Relations, Albuquerque, N.M.

APPENDIX T

ARTICLE THIRTEEN

Section 657. FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE MEALS FOR NEEDY PUPILS. (This section, adopted April 9, 1969, supersedes the last three paragraphs of Section 653.)

I. *General Policies and Rules*

A. All pupils who are determined by school district authorities to be in need of free or reduced-price meals shall be furnished them.

B. There shall be no discrimination in the furnishing of free or reduced-price meals because of race, religion, source of family income, or for any other reason.

C. The names of pupils determined to be eligible for free or reduced price meals will not be published, posted, or announced in any manner to other children and children receiving free or reduced-price meals shall not be required, *as a condition of receiving such* meals, to: use a separate lunchroom; go through a separate serving line; enter the lunchroom through a separate entrance; eat lunch at a different time; use a different medium of exchange or eat a different meal than paying pupils.

D. The system in each of the various schools for collecting from paying pupils and accounting for free and/or reduced-price meals shall be such that the anonymity of pupils receiving free or reduced-price meals will be protected in the lunchroom, classroom, or other environ of the attendance unit.

E. Wherever possible and practicable needy pupils shall be provided an opportunity to earn their meals. However, assignments shall be appropriate for the age and sex of each pupil, shall not exceed one half hour each day, and in no case shall be a condition of receiving such meals.

F. All forms of grants-in-aid shall be kept as a matter of record and be subject to audit.

G. In determining the relative needs of pupils to receive free or reduced-price meals consideration shall be given to the following principles:

1. The importance of meeting emergency situations. Family emergencies such as sudden unemployment, illness, death, desertion, delay in receipt of pay, etc., sometimes result in a pupil coming to school without lunch and without funds with which to purchase it. A child's statement of his need should be accepted at face value, with an immediate follow-up by family contact to determine whether free or reduced-price meals should be continued and, if so, for how long.

2. *The importance of giving priority to the neediest families.* For a variety of reasons it may not always be possible to meet all requests for free or reduced-price meals from pupils of low income families. Under these circumstances priority shall be given to those pupils from families whose income is lowest on the scale *regardless of source of income.* The Social Welfare scale for potential applicants, Exhibit A, shall be used as a guide.

II. *Procedures*

A. The principal or nurse at each school shall be responsible for initiating the screening process in accordance with district policy.

B. Verification of need shall be made in all cases. This verification shall be secured by a parent-school contact in the form of a note of request or telephone call. In some cases, a home visit may be necessary. The school nurse may be asked to make a home call if she is working with the pupil and his family on a health problem. Otherwise, the child welfare and attendance consultant may be asked to make the call.

C. The form "Pupil Free Meal Program," Exhibit B, shall be used for all pupils being considered for free or reduced-price meals on an extended basis. Upon approval by the superintendent, a copy of this form shall be filed in the principal's office and a copy of the form "Free Meal Authorization," Exhibit C, shall be sent to the school service manager to authorize free or reduced-price meals.

D. The form "Financial Need Statement," Exhibit D, is available for optional uses when it is deemed necessary to obtain a definitive written statement of financial need from families whose children are being considered for the free meal program.

E. In order to protect the anonymity of those pupils receiving free or reduced-price meals the following system shall be used (check one or more items):

( ) 1. The same method of exchange shall be used by both paying and non-paying pupils.

( ) 2. A weekly or monthly meal ticket shall be made available to all pupils. Nonpaying pupils shall be issued one of these tickets with coding which can be identified only by authorized personnel.

( ) 3. A charge slip shall be issued to those pupils who have lost or forgotten their meal money. Nonpaying pupils shall be issued one of these charge slips with coding which can be identified only by authorized personnel.

( ) 4. Pupils who perform services in the school shall be issued a meal ticket for these services. Needy pupils shall be issued the same ticket with coding which can be identified only by authorized personnel. *Work shall not be required as a condition of receiving free meals.*

( ) 5. Other. (Explain) _____
_____
_____
_____

F. Parents of pupils who are denied a request for free or reduced-price meals may appeal through regular administrative channels. The final decision rests with the board of trustees.

G. Parents shall be informed of the district's free or reduced-price meal policy through each school's regular newsletter or through the news media. Copies of the policy statement shall be available at the district office and at each school.

(Approved by the Board of Trustees and adopted April 9, 1969)

EXHIBIT A

SOCIAL WELFARE SCALE FOR POTENTIAL APPLICANTS

Family size	Maximum monthly amount which family can count on under state law when AFDC is *only* source of income		Average income of AFDC families from all sources*
	(One parent families)	(Two parent families)	
2	148	--	216
3	172	166	258
4	221	191	300
5	263	239	341
6	300	282	383
7	330	318	425
8	355	349	466
9	373	373	508
10	386	392	550

* These figures represent the average income received by AFDC families in the state from all sources *plus* 25 per cent. Average income at or below these amounts over an extended period of time reduces the chances of a family weathering interruptions of income without recourse to financial assistance. Thus, it is a strong indicator that the family is a "potential applicant for aid."

These figures are considerably above the standards and legal maxima which govern the payment of aid. For instance, the statewide standards for basic needs (food, clothing, rent, utilities and personal incidentals) for a mother and three children is approximately $235. If this family had outside income, the net amount would be deducted from this standard in arriving at the grant. If AFDC were the *only* source of income for this family, the most they could count on receiving under the law would be $221. Payments over this amount would be at the option of the county welfare department and would be financed out of county funds.

APPENDIX U

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

CALIFORNIA RURAL INDIAN HEALTH DEMONSTRATION PROJECT: PROGRESS REPORT

The enclosed report and recommendations were submitted in response to a request of the Governor's office to the State Department of Public Health in August of this year. As the Governor's staff and a group of California Indians who were called together instructed, our department staff sought and reported on the interest of selected groups of Indians in applying to participate in the California Rural Indian Health Demonstration Project. The communities that were designated were: Modoc County Indians, Hoopa Reservation in Humboldt County, Round Valley Reservation in Mendocino County, the Clear Lake groups in Lake County, the Tule River Reservation group in Tulare County, Owens Valley group in Inyo County, the Soboda and Morongo Indians in Riverside County, the Pala and surrounding reservations in northern San Diego County, and the small group of Indians in Tuolumne County.

The report is limited to ascertaining, as instructed, the interest or lack of interest of these Indian groups in participating in the demonstration project. Our department team gathered such suggestions and information on Indian health as was possible during these short visits, in order to assist in selecting the four communities with whom our department should proceed to negotiate contracts to transfer the available United States Public Health Service funds, $31,700, to each of four groups.

Our staff was deeply impressed and moved by the acute health problems of all nine Indian communities. As the Indians clearly stated, there are urgent needs in all of these areas for assistance in improving water and sewage disposal systems, in obtaining funds for the purchase of needed medical and dental services, for transportation to services, and for health education, particularly in utilizing such services as are now available. Although all nine of the groups clearly understood that within the present budget only four projects could be funded, all nine groups advised our department that they sincerely hope that a way could be found to give their particular group an opportunity, through this modest mechanism, to improve their health and health services.

Our department was so impressed by the interest of the Indian groups in helping themselves, and by their shocking health needs that we explored the possibility of obtaining an additional $92,000 from the Division of Indian Health of the United States Public Health Service. Doctor Rabeau, Division Chief, assured our department that these additional funds were available. Thus, all nine of the selected Indian communities will be able to participate and have been apprised of the availability of funds.

Contracts will be negotiated in the next few weeks, and the department's training course for project staff is scheduled to begin January 2, 1968.

CALIFORNIA RURAL INDIAN HEALTH DEMONSTRATION PROJECT: SUMMARY REPORT

I. *Background*

For years the health of rural California Indian families has been a source of serious concern not only to the Indians of the state but to private physicians, public health workers, and informed Californians in many private and public groups. Studies and papers by various writers have documented the fact that rural Indians have a most difficult time, isolated as they are geographically, culturally, and in most cases economically, from the mainstream of both environmental and general health services, in providing for their families' health care comparable to that of even comparable rural non-Indian Californians. For the average non-Indian Californian over the past 15 years there has been an improvement in both general health and availability of health services, yet reports indicate that for rural California Indians the opposite is true.

In view of this situation, the California State Department of Public Health, at the request of California Indian leaders and with the concurrence of the

California Health and Welfare Agency, applied in March 1967 for fiscal support from the Division of Indian Health in Washington, D.C., for initiating a small California Rural Indian Health Demonstration Project.

The purpose of the original proposal was to demonstrate that four selected Indian groups could substantially improve their environmental and general level of health within one year by utilizing funds to hire a public health nurse, two community health aides, and constructing water and sewage disposal systems. In June 1967 the Division of Indian Health provided the State Department of Public Health with $152,000 in pass-through funds to be subcontracted to the Indian groups for the health aide program. Because the United States Public Health Service is currently within its own jurisdiction dealing with environmental sanitation problems, that portion of the proposal was not funded.

In July and August a group of Indian advisors was convened by Mr. Michael Deaver in the Governor's office and there decided to consider on a priority basis the following 9 of the 78 federally recognized rural Indian groups in the state: Hoopa Reservation, Modoc County, Round Valley Reservation, Lake County, Tuolumne County, Tule River Reservation, Owens Valley group, Soboba-Morongo Reservations, and the Pala Reservation area group. The State Health Department staff was instructed to explore with these nine groups their respective interest in participating in the project, and their needs for the project. The department was asked to report their findings by October 1967.

II. *Method*

A department task force of four members was assigned: Mr. Anthony Brown, Indian Health Consultant; Mr. Irvin E. Rautenberg, Assistant Chief, Administrative, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health; Mr. Douglas Taylor, Sanitation Engineer; and Doctor Bruce Jessup, Chief, Family Health and Population. Before this group began its work an ad hoc committee composed of department staff, representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the California State Departments of Education and of Employment, and the Division of Indian Health of the United States Public Health Service convened to discuss the most effective procedures in carrying out their charge. Criteria for site priority such as health needs, size of population, geographical area representation, availability of public health nurses and community aides, were all discussed. Following the meeting, six of the sites were visited by the department task force. Discussions were held with the elected representatives of the Indian communities, with local health department staff, and with others recommended or invited by the Indians. Among the latter were anthropologists, O.E.O. directors, private physicians, BIA representatives, private citizens and church representatives. In the cases of Modoc, Hoopa and Tuolumne groups where previous site visits had been made, the contacts were by telephone.

III. *Findings*

The members of the department staff were shocked by the living conditions seen during site visits, and by the difficulties that many Indian families are having in obtaining adequate health care. All nine groups are constantly having problems and wish assistance with their water systems as well as sewage and refuse disposal. They listed this area as their greatest health need. Among other high priority health problems they called attention to were lack of sufficient funds to purchase medical and dental care from local practitioners, the hardships in the last few weeks that their families are suffering due to recent changes in Medi-Cal, difficulty in getting to distant public and private hospitals and health services, and lack of information about fragmented tax-supported medical services.

All of the nine groups believed that even the modest Indian Health Project could demonstrate in one year the Indian communities' capability of helping themselves through improved utilization of existing services and improved understanding of health problems and services. With this in mind all nine asked that the department transmit to the Governor's office their interest in being provided funds to conduct a one-year Indian Demonstration Project in their community.

As a consequence of the observations made and information given by the nine Indian groups contacted, the task force explored with the Division of Indian Health the possibility of amending the grant upward from $153,000 to $245,000 to expand the program to all nine areas. This request was approved by Doctor E. S. Rabeau, Chief of the Division of Indian Health.

The following is a brief summary of the information gathered:

NOTES ON HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES OF NINE SELECTED RURAL CALIFORNIA INDIAN GROUPS

(Additional available information is not detailed in this summary report)

HOOPA RESERVATION *(Humboldt County)*

Indian representative consulted: Mr. Charles Moon, *Chairman, Hoopa Business Council.*

The reservation is located in eastern Humboldt County. There are presently some 3,000 residents of the Hoopa Valley of whom an estimated 1,000 are Indians. The other residents are non-Indians, among whom the majority are the employees and families of private logging firms operating in the valley, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, et al.

In 1960 when the Klamath Trinity Hospital in Hoopa Valley opened, the old Division of Indian Health Hospital, originally built by the BIA, closed. For health services which can be offered by the one physician, and in their own hospital, the Indians have this excellent facility. The Humboldt County Health Department in the last few months has obtained the services of a full-time public health nurse for the western portion of the county including the Hoopa Valley.

The two dentists who formerly provided dental services in the hospital on an intermittent basis no longer find it possible to fly in.

Among priority needs noted by the Indians are: water and sanitation needs in their homes; emergency and routine dental care; difficulties in transportation to Redding and to Eureka; nutritional educational problems; and among specific disorders, a management of a large number of Hoopas' tuberculosis and diabetes.

The Hoopas, the largest group of California Indians, recognizes their unique position because they have a community hospital on the reservation. They also recognize many community health problems and hope for an opportunity to improve their own health through the work of a single Indian health aide they would like to employ. This aide would work in association with and give full-time assistance to the Humboldt County Health Department nurse who serves the area.

MODOC COUNTY INDIANS

Indian representative consulted: Mr. Erin Forrest.

There are an estimated 400 Modoc County Indians, 200 Paiutes living in the area of Fort Bidwell near Cedarville east of the mountains, and some 200 Pit River Indians living near Alturas.

The two available hospitals are in Cedarville and Alturas. There are eight physicians and three dentists practicing in Alturas, and one physician in Cedarville. Modoc County has a total population of 8,000. The Modoc County Health Department has one full-time public health nurse recently recruited and one sanitarian.

Among priority needs of Modoc County Indian families are: assistance with meeting environmental sanitation needs; housing; health education; transportation to better utilize existing health resources, and dental services.

A representative of the Modoc group expressed the hope that although there are relatively few Indians in the county, two Indian health aides, one to work full-time with the Paiutes and one with the Pit River group could vastly improve health conditions. Both would be backstopped by the public health nurse and would endeavor to extend the services now offered by the private physicians and dentists and the health department staff, and school nurses. It is felt that they would be of particular assistance in transporting Indians to these resources.

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION *(Mendocino County)*

Indian representatives consulted: Mr. Warren Lincoln, *Chairman, Tribal Council,* and Mr. Art Tuttle, *Council Member.*

It is estimated that there are 1,200 Indians living at Round Valley. The only doctor at Covelo moved to Oregon in September of this year, leaving the Indian community without a physician. The nearest medical care now is at Willits, a 40-mile drive through mountain roads. The Mendocino County Hospital at Ukiah is nearly an hour's drive from the reservation. Twice a month a county public health department nurse visits and conducts clinics at Round Valley.

Some of the health problems noted by the Indians are: difficulties with their water and sewage disposal systems; dental care; information on the eligibility for the numerous county and state fragmented medical care programs; and transportation. They are confident that they can recruit a qualified nurse and two aides from among the Indians in Round Valley. They pointed out that the Division of Indian Health of the U.S. Public Health Service is scheduled to make certain improvements in their water and sewage disposal systems this year and that the proposed Round Valley Indian Health Project Team could assist in coordinating Tribal Council efforts with this environmental health project as well as assist the Indians in better utilization of such health service resources that are or hopefully will be available.

LAKE COUNTY INDIANS

Indian representative consulted: Mr. Dewey Barnes, *Chairman, Lake County Pomo Council.*

The majority of some 500 Lake County Indians are located around the southwestern and southern area surrounding Clear Lake. All communities are members of the Lake County Pomo Council. All groups have environmental health needs, but the Sulphur Bank Indians at the extreme southeastern end of Clear Lake have no water or sewage disposal systems. These Indians' needs are shocking.

The Lake County Indians depend on the overtaxed private and public resources at either Lakeport or Lucerne or in distant Ukiah and Santa Rosa. The Clear Lake area population of some 11,000 has increased to over 100,000 by the tourist immigration during certain weeks of the vacation seasons.

Eligibility for, knowledge of, and transportation to various private and public health resources are all problems to the Indians. They believe that an Indian health program with a nurse and two aides could greatly assist them in more effective utilization of the various health resources. A number of the Pomo Indians have obtained health training and have worked as health aides in Lakeside Community Hospital in Lakeport.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY INDIANS

Indian representative consulted: Mr. George Wessell, *Chairman, Business Committee, Tuolumne Rancheria.*

Fifty of the estimated 200 Indians in the county live on the Tuolumne Rancheria, a few miles from Tuolumne. Hospital services are available at Tuolumne County Hospital in Sonora. The Indians depend for health services on a variety of sources: private physicians and dentists in Tuolumne, Sonora, and adjacent valley cities, and the county health department staff. For meeting the cost of these services they depend on their own personal financial resources and funds eligible from such programs as Medicare, Medi-Cal, CCS, and other private and public programs.

The Indians have problems with transportation, knowledge of eligibility for various programs, obtaining dental care, obtaining individual assistance in carrying out programs prescribed for them by health professionals. They need assistance in mobilizing efforts of the whole Tuolumne group to obtain help with their environmental health problems.

TULE RIVER RESERVATION *(Tulare County)*

Indian representatives consulted: Mr. Robert Santos, *Chairman of the Tribal Council;* Mrs. Freida Carothers; Mrs. Crispina Sierra.

There are approximately 350 Indians on the reservation at Tule River. They are the most numerous Indians in Tulare County although a large number also live in Visalia, Porterville, and other towns in the area.

The Indians advised that the major problem at the reservation is the lack of adequate water and sewage disposal systems. Some of the homes do not have water at any time of the year; most lack water during the summer. Transportation to Porterville where private physicians, dentists, and the Tulare County Health Department branch office is located is an important health problem. It is 55 miles from the reservation to the county hospital in the City of Tulare. The geographical isolation of the Indians was dramatically demonstrated during the floods last winter when all automobile transportation was cut off and a physician had to be brought to the reservation by helicopter to meet the emergency.

Community action work by a full-time O.E.O. field representative has, in just the last few months, demonstrated the Tule River Indians ability to mobilize to help themselves. The Indians are confident that an Indian health team could assist the Tribal Council and the families on the reservation to more fully utilize the private and public health resources in Porterville, Visalia, and Tulare, and in measurably improving their health within one year. Of special concern to the Indians is dental care, need for immunization programs on the reservation, better utilization of tuberculosis followup programs, and health education efforts needed for the individual families.

OWENS VALLEY INDIANS *(Inyo County)*

Indian representatives consulted: Mr. Gerald Kane, *Chairman, Owens Valley Board of Trustees;* Mr. Michael Rogers; Mr. Robert Cromwell.

There are an estimated 1,000 Indians in Inyo County. Some 500 are located on the large reservation in Bishop and the remainder divided between the Lone Pine, Big Pine, and Fort Independence areas. The Indians represent close to 10 percent of the total Inyo County population at the present time. Ninety-eight percent of the county's land is owned by the federal government or the City of Los Angeles.

The Indians receive their inpatient health services at the one acute and the one convalescent hospital in Bishop and at Big Pine, and on some occasions from the Division of Indian Health Hospital in Nevada. Depending on their financial status and eligibility criteria, they seek outpatient services from the private physicians and dentists or from the very fine county physician. There are two public health nurses and one sanitarian on the staff of the Inyo County Health Department.

The Indian representative stated that their highest priority health needs are for assistance to improve their inadequate water and sewage disposal systems, for funds to purchase emergency dental care in the community, for funds for glasses for the children, elective surgery, and for care not funded by tax-supported programs

The Owens Valley Indians agreed in asking for a public health nurse-health aide project to provide them with the opportunity of mobilizing to improve their environmental health and health services themselves.

SOBOBA AND MORONGO RESERVATIONS *(Riverside County)*

Indian representatives consulted: Mr. William Soza, *Spokesman for Soboba;* Mrs. Marion Chacon; Mr. William Meza; Mr. Emmett St. Marie, *Spokesman for Morongo*; Mr. Roy Waite.

The Soboba and Morongo Reservations are nine miles apart near the towns of Banning and San Jacinto. Together they have a population of some 500 Indians. They depend for health services on the assistance of private physicians and dentists, a satellite health department staff at Banning. The county hospital is in the distant City of Riverside.

Though the environmental health needs of the Morongo group are important, those at the Soboba Reservation are appalling.

In asking for an Indian health team representatives of both reservations called the attention to their geographical isolation, their lack of sophistication in dealing with the fragmented private and public health programs, and their need for individual family assistance in carrying out the health instructions of various professionals.

Notable in just the last few months has been the demonstrated effectiveness of O.E.O. general community action Indian aides, one in each of the two tribal communities, and the cooperation these aides have received from Soboba and Morongo families, particularly in the educational and recreational fields.

The representatives from both groups indicated that they would work together; that their needs are great. They expressed confidence in their ability to, in one year, demonstrate the effectiveness of their own health project if given the opportunity.

PALA RESERVATION *(San Diego County)*

Indian representatives consulted: Mr. Robert Lavato, *Chairman, Tribal Council;* Mrs. Bernyce S. Ponchetti; Mr. John Chutnicut; Mr. Henry Smith, Jr.

There are 235 Pala Indians presently living in 72 homes at the reservation. The Rincon, Pauma, and La Jolla Reservations, with an additional population of 296, are within a radius of 20 miles from Pala.

The nearest health care is at the town of Fallbrook. The San Diego County Hospital is 55 miles from Pala. All three groups have problems with environmental sanitation, all have housing problems affecting particularly the health of the Indian children. Adequate knowledge of health resources, funds to meet the cost of and transportation to existing private and public health agencies, locally and in the City of San Diego, were subjects of serious concern to the Indian representatives consulted. All believed that an Indian health team centered in Pala would be of great assistance in improving their health.

APPENDIX V

THE RANCHERIA ACT

Public Law 85-671 as amended by Public Law 88-419

AN ACT

To provide for the distribution of the land and assets of certain Indian rancherias and reservations in California, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands, including minerals, water rights, and improvements located on the lands, and other assets of the rancherias and reservations lying wholly within the State of California shall be distributed in accordance with the provisions of this Act when such distribution is requested by a majority vote of the adult Indians of a rancheria or reservation or of the adult Indians who hold formal or informal assignments on the rancheria or reservation, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. The requirement for a majority vote shall not apply to the rancherias and reservations that were at any time named in this section.

SECTION 2. (a) When the Indians of a rancheria or reservation request a distribution of assets in accordance with the provisions of this Act, they, or the Secretary of the Interior after consultation with them, shall prepare a plan for distributing to individual Indians the assets of the reservation or rancheria, including the assigned and the unassigned lands, or for selling such assets and distributing the proceeds of sale, or for conveying such assets to a corporation or other legal entity organized or designated by the group, or for conveying such assets to the group as tenants in common: Provided, That the provisions of this section with respect to a request for distribution of assets shall not apply to any case in which the requirement for such request is waived by section 1 of this Act, and in any such case the plan shall be prepared as though request therefor had been made. The Secretary shall provide such assistance to the Indians as is necessary to organize a corporation or other legal entity for the purposes of this Act.

(b) General notice shall be given of the contents of a plan prepared pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and approved by the Secretary, and any Indian who feels that he is unfairly treated in the proposed distribution of the property shall be given an opportunity to present his views and arguments for the consideration of the Secretary. After such consideration, the plan or a revision thereof shall be submitted for the approval of the adult Indians who will participate in the distribution of the property, and if the plan is approved by a majority of such Indians who vote in a referendum called for that purpose by the Secretary the plan shall be carried out: *Provided,* That the provisions of such plan may be modified with the approval of the Secretary and consent of the majority of the distributees. ***It is the intention of Congress that such plan shall be completed not more than three years after it is approved.***

(c) Any grantee under the provisions of this section shall receive an unrestricted title to the property conveyed, and the conveyance shall be recorded in the appropriate county office.

(d) No property distributed under the provisions of this Act shall at the time of distribution be subject to any Federal or State income tax. Following any distribution of property made under the provisions of this Act, such property and any income derived therefrom by the distributee shall be subject to the same taxes, State and Federal, as in the case of non-Indians: *Provided,* That for the purpose of capital gains or losses the base value of the property shall be the value of the property when distributed to the individual, corporation, or other legal entity.

SECTION 3. Before making the conveyances authorized by this Act on any rancheria or reservation, the Secretary of the Interior is directed:

(a) To cause surveys to be made of the exterior or interior boundaries of the lands to the extent that such surveys are necessary or appropriate for the conveyance of marketable and recordable titles to the lands.

(b) To complete any construction or improvement required to bring Indian Bureau roads serving the rancherias or reservations up to adequate standards comparable to standards for similar roads of the State or subdivision thereof. The Secretary is authorized to contract with the State of California or political subdivisions thereof for the construction or improvement of such roads and to expend under such contracts moneys appropriated by Congress for the Indian road system. When such roads are transferred to the State or local government the Secretary is authorized to convey rights-of-way for such roads, including any improvements thereon.

(c) To construct, improve, install, extend, or otherwise provide, by contract or otherwise, sanitation facilities (including domestic and community water supplies and facilities, drainage facilities, and sewage- and waste-disposal facilities, together with necessary appurtenances and fixtures) and irrigation facilities for Indian homes, communities, and lands, as he and the Indians agree, within a reasonable time, should be completed by the United States: *Provided,* That with respect to sanitation facilities, as hereinbefore described, the functions specified in this paragraph, including agreements with Indians with respect to such facilities, shall be performed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act of August 4, 1954 (58 Stat. 674), as amended (42 U.S.C. 2004a).

(d) To cancel all reimbursable indebtedness owing to the United States on account of unpaid construction, operation and maintenance charges for water facilities on the reservation or rancheria.

(e) To exchange any lands within the rancheria or reservation that are held by the United States for the use of Indians which the Secretary and the Indians affected agree should be exchanged before the termination of the Federal trust for lands and improvements of approximately equal value.

SECTION 4. Nothing in this Act shall abrogate any water right that exists by virtue of the laws of the United States. To the extent that the laws of the State of California are not now applicable to any water right appurtenant to any lands involved herein they shall continue to be inapplicable while the water right is in Indian ownership for a period not to exceed fifteen years after the conveyance pursuant to this Act of an unrestricted title thereto, and thereafter the applicability of such laws shall be without prejudice to the priority of any such right not theretofore based upon State law. During the time such State law is not applicable the Attorney General shall represent the Indian owner in all legal proceedings, including proceedings before administrative bodies, involving such water right, and in any necessary affirmative action to prevent adverse appropriation of water which would encroach upon the Indian water right.

SECTION 5. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to convey without consideration to Indians who receive conveyances of land pursuant to this Act, or to a corporation or other legal entity organized by such Indians, or to a public or nonprofit body, any federally owned property on the reservations or rancherias subject to this Act that is not needed for the administration of Indian affairs in California.

(b) For the purposes of this Act, the assets of the Upper Lake Rancheria and the Robinson Rancheria shall include the one-hundred-and-sixty acre tract set aside as a wood reserve for the Upper Lake Indians by secretarial order dated February 15, 1907.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to sell the five hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, which were withdrawn from entry, sale, or other disposition, and set aside for the Indians of Indian Ranch, Inyo County, California, by the Act of March 3, 1928 (45 Stat. 162), and to distribute the proceeds of sale among the heirs of George Hanson.

(d) Any rancheria or reservation lying wholly within the State of California that is held by the United States for the use of Indians of California and that was not occupied on January 1, 1964, by Indians under a formal or informal assignment shall be sold by the Secretary of the Interior and the proceeds of the sale shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of California. Any rancheria or reservation lying wholly within the State of California that is held by the United States for a named tribe, band, or group that was not occupied on January 1, 1964, may be sold by the Secretary of the Interior and the proceeds shall be deposited to the credit of the tribe, band, or group.

SECTION 6. The Secretary of the Interior shall disburse to the Indians of the rancherias and reservations that are subject to this Act all funds of such Indians that are in the custody of the United States.

SECTION 7. Nothing in this Act shall affect any claim filed before the Indian Claims Commission, or the right, if any, of the Indians subject to this Act to share in any judgment recovered against the United States on behalf of the Indians of California.

SECTION 8. Before conveying or distributing property pursuant to this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall protect the rights of individual Indians who are minors, non compos mentis, or in the opinion of the Secretary in need of assistance in conducting their affairs, by causing the appointment of guardians for such Indians in courts of competent jurisdiction, or by such other means as he may deem adequate, without application from such Indians, including but not limited to the creation of a trust for such Indians' property with a trustee selected by the Secretary, or the purchase by the Secretary of annuities for such Indians.

SECTION 9. Prior to the termination of the Federal trust relationship in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to undertake, within the limits of available appropriations, a special program of education and training designed to help the Indians to earn a livelihood, to conduct their own affairs, and to assume their responsibilities as citizens without special services because of their status as Indians. Such program may include language training, orientation in non-Indian community customs and living standards, vocational training and related subjects, transportation to the place of training or instruction, and subsistence during the course of training or instruction. For the purposes of such program, the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts or agreements, with any Federal, State, or local governmental agency, corporation, association, or person. Nothing in this section shall preclude any Federal agency from undertaking any other program for the education and training of Indians with funds appropriated to it.

SECTION 10. (a) The plan for the distribution of the assets of a rancheria or reservation, when approved by the Secretary and by the Indians in a referendum vote as provided in subsection 2(b) of this Act, shall be final, and the distribution of assets pursuant to such plan shall not be the basis for any claim against the United States by an Indian who receives or is denied a part of the assets distributed.

(b) After the assets of a rancheria or reservation have been distributed pursuant to this Act, the Indians who receive any part of such assets, and the dependent members of their immediate families who are not members of any other tribe or band of Indians, shall not be entitled to any of the services performed by the United States for Indians because of their status as Indians, all restrictions and tax exemptions applicable to trust or restricted land or interests therein owned by them are terminated, all statutes of the United States which affect Indians because of their status as Indians shall be inapplicable to them, and the laws of the several States shall apply to them in the same manner as they apply to other citizens or persons within their jurisdiction. Nothing in this Act, however, shall affect the status of such persons as citizens of the United States. The provisions of this subsection, as amended, shall apply in the case of a distribution of assets made either before or after the amendment of the subsection.

SECTION 11. The constitution and corporate charter adopted pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), as amended, or any other authority, by any rancheria or reservation subject to this Act shall be revoked by the Secretary of the Interior when a plan is approved by a majority of the adult Indians therof pursuant to subsection 2(b) of this Act.

SECTION 12. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to issue such rules and regulations and to execute or approve such conveyancing instruments as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 13. There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

APPENDIX W

REPORT OF LABOR FORCE

March, 1969

HOOPA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

	(Semi-annual report of employment and unemployment)	Total	Male	Female
A	Total Resident Indian Population (b + c)	1,258	688	570
b	Within the reservation	1,258	688	570
c	Adjacent to the reservation	0	0	0
	Above total includes persons away from reservation:			
	No. at school	14		
	No. (incl. all family members) for seasonal work	0		
d	Total under 16 years of age included on line "a"	665	366	299
	RESIDENT INDIAN POPULATION OF WORKING AGE (16 years old and over)			
E	Total 16 Years and Over (a minus d)	593	322	271
f	16–19 years	121	66	55
g	20–24 years	55	24	31
h	25–34 years	131	77	54
i	35–44 years	81	47	34
j	45–64 years	145	81	64
k	65 years and over	60	27	33
M	Not in Labor Force (16 Years and Over), Total (n + o + p + q)	290	105	185
n	Students (16 years and over, including those away at school)	101	53	48
o	Men, physically or mentally disabled, retired, institutionalized, etc.	52	52	----
p	Women for whom no child-care substitutes are available	37	----	37
q	Women, housewives, physically or mentally disabled, institutionalized, etc.	100	----	100
R	Available Labor Force (16 Years and Over) (e minus m)	303	217	86
S	Employed, Total (t + u)	229	163	66
t	Permanent (more than 12 months)	153	91	62
u	Temporary (including persons away on seasonal work)	76	72	4
V	Unemployed (r minus s)	74	54	20
w	Of these, persons actively seeking work	74	54	20

Prepared by Wilfred Colegrove, Employment Community Worker, Hoopa

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: Area Director, Sacramento Area Office

May 2, 1969

Attention: Area Tribal Operations Officer

FROM: Area Field Representative, Hoopa Area Field Office

SUBJECT: Semi-Annual Labor Force Report for the period March 17, 1969

The attached subject report is submitted in response to your memorandum request of February 26, 1969. It was delayed, with your approval, to permit tribal participation in its preparation and in view of the forthcoming survey by representatives of the California Department of Employment. This survey has been conducted and the resultant statistics are reflected in the subject report.

It is noted that the total resident Indian population increased to 1,258 from our last reporting total of 801—an increase of 457. It is believed the recent survey included many Indian residents who are not enrolled locally.

In summary, we believe this report presents a reasonable picture of the current employment situation and we will endeavor to work with responsible tribal members to improve this picture during forthcoming reporting periods.

VINCENT LITTLE
Area Field Representative

"Report of Labor Force, Payment and Unemployment as of March 1969"

Area: Sacramento

Reservation: Hoopa Valley

Methods and sources. Few Superintendents are in position to provide an actual count of the population or labor force every six months. Where an actual count has not been made, please described briefly your method of estimating. Where studies from an earlier period have been drawn upon, identify each by title, author, and date and indicate how the data have been updated.

As noted at the bottom of Form 5-1521, the statistics reported herein were compiled by Mr. Wilfred Colegrove, employment community worker for the California State Employment Service, and as assisted by Carol L. Sundahl, assistant economic analyst, coastal area office, Research and Statistics Section, California Department of Employment. (See copy of letter attached.) It is understood that these records are the result of a recent survey of the local area.

SUPERINTENDENT'S EVALUATION OF DATA

With respect to accuracy of the data in this report, the indicated items are rated as follows:

Reasonably accurate.

VINCENT LITTLE
Area Field Representative

Date, May 2, 1969

Notes and comments.

It is believed that this Labor Force Report reflects a more realistic picture of labor statistics than previous reports due to the recent survey and cooperative efforts by the Department of Employment.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS LABOR FORCE REPORT

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Hoopa
Attn. Mr. Little
Hoopa, California 95546

Data for the items labelled "r" through "v" were obtained from records maintained by the Department of Employment's employment community worker, Wilfred Colegrove. His records were reviewed and evaluated on April 30 and May 1, 1969, by Carol A. Sundahl, assistant economic analyst, coastal area office, Research and Statistics Section, Department of Employment.

Persons were classified as "employed", "unemployed" and not in the labor force according to the standard definitions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. All persons 16 years of age and over who were working during the last week of April were counted as employed. All persons 16 years of age and over who were *actively* seeking work during the last week of April were counted as unemployed. (These persons either had an active work application on file with the ECW, an active application at a local employer, or were known to be actively seeking work.)

The resident Indian labor force of Hoopa was found to have an unemployment rate of 24.4 percent.

No attempt was made to provide figures as to how many persons have totally abandoned the search for work, in accordance with the bureau of Labor Statistics' definition of "a fourth group of persons who are not in the labor force . . . they may believe that no employment is available for workers with their experience or training." If such persons *were* counted as unemployed, the employment rate might well be doubled.

CAROL A. SUNDAHL
Assistant Economic Analyst, Coastal Area Office
Research and Statistics Section, Dept. of Employment.

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